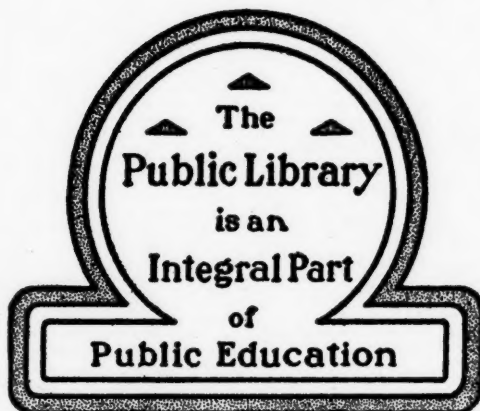


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Library Work for Children*

Faith E. Smith, librarian, Sedalia, Mo.

It is hardly necessary in this age to preface a paper on this subject with arguments to convince public opinion of the necessity of special work for children in the library. It is an accepted fact. The library is now associated with the public school as a factor in a child's education. Neither is it necessary to talk to library workers about the value of children's reading habits, nor of the wisdom of bending every possible energy that can be given to it without neglecting other agencies of library work, to forming and encouraging these habits. The problem with us of the small libraries is how we, with limited means, may provide facilities for reaping the harvest for which the fields are already white.

I take it as granted that most of the small libraries are poor. Most educational institutions see more opportunities of accomplishing their work than they have the means to meet. Yet this cloud is not without its silver lining. There is no wasted material where funds are limited, if there is good management. Our ingenuity is taxed to its utmost capacity to make our supply meet the demand.

Miss Hunt, at the Niagara conference in 1903, read a paper on Children's work, in which she brought out very forcibly the blessings of a limited income in a small library—and we may well "count our blessings." Granted

that we can do better work for the children if we have a separate room for them, yet if we have not they are getting the benefit of association with older people and the quietness which they more naturally observe in their presence. They are at the same time learning more about the general library, and more rapidly than if separate from it. If we cannot have a special children's librarian, the children will learn to know the head librarian, who may continue to be their reading friend after they have entered womanhood and manhood. And the joy to her of coming into close contact with the little people she is trying to serve, who will be the men and women of her future patronage, in whom she may see results, is inestimable. At the same time she knows both parents and teachers of the children, and often may succeed through them in putting the best books into the children's hands when she would fail utterly in doing it directly.

Let us suppose then that the librarian is also the children's librarian. Even though she may delegate to her assistants much of the work with the children, yet they must gain their inspiration and their instruction largely from her. It is said that the first lesson the child learns at school is to love the teacher, and I am more and more convinced each day that she who wins the love of the library's children can most easily and quickly win them to her love for the best books for them. Her sympathy, if she have that quality, will understand the real good in their

*Read before Kansas library association at Lawrence, Oct. 25, 1906.

desires, and, with her knowledge of books, will fit the book to the good in that desire. We have heard so many times that love is the greatest thing in the world, that it has almost become trite, yet in work with children knowledge, which is necessary, fails without it. Executive ability, also indispensable, fails without it. The books will in many cases stand unused on the shelves without it.

Mr. Ranck of Grand Rapids said at Narragansett Pier last summer, at the Children's librarians' section: To my mind, the personality of the children's librarian is of equal importance with the books that are in the library. From Plato to Phillips Brooks, the great moral teachers of the world and the great men and women who have influenced the world have done that largely through their own personality, and in all work with children it seems to me we should emphasize the personality of the children's librarian first of all.

The love of the librarian for the children will make her interested in the street Arabs who come in the evening, evidently to make trouble, and she will do her best for them, not to make them feel restraint, but by giving them better things to think about, to forget their rudeness. It will take her to their school rooms, to talk to them about the world in books, how through them they may travel in many lands, they may find the heroes and heroines that will excite their fondest admiration, they may follow the hunter into the tiger jungles, and the sea captain upon the roughest sea.

She will go to their homes and learn what they need to give them courage for each day's living. She will thus draw the fathers and mothers to an interest in their children's reading.

It takes money to get the right librarian or children's librarian, but when she is in her place she will greatly increase the value of money spent in books, and whatever the library pos-

sesses for the education and real pleasure of the children.

When our means are limited we are the more solicitous that the little we have may be spent for the best, and we are eager that no request for good books, books that we may be proud to have, shall go unsatisfied. The best impulses must be encouraged. The boy who is looking for books about how to make things must not go away empty-handed. He will occupy himself in some way, and if his best impulse cannot be satisfied we know not what he may turn to.

We are robbing both boys and girls of their inheritance, if they grow up without Hawthorne's Wonder book and Tanglewood tales, and many other stories that will prove to be lifelong friends. Mary E. Burt's Literary landmarks for young people I have found very inspiring and suggestive as to the principles of book selection. She plans a course of reading which will give the children a something entire, that will show them the development of literature. It is helpful to teachers as well as to librarians.

Miss Hewins' list of books for boys and girls, the Pittsburg lists for grades, and for home libraries, Miss Moore's list published by the Iowa library commission, the Cleveland public library list, have been found by many to be safe guides in buying books. It is better to have a few good books with as many copies of the most popular ones as we need and can afford, than to have a large number of volumes with only one copy of each and some of these mediocre. It is a joy to know that the children who prefer to help themselves may browse at will in the children's room, and, though they may not find at once what is suited to them, they will find nothing of a low standard.

Having the librarian and the books, and omitting the questions connected with the preparation of the books for circulation, let us go on to the consideration of ways and means for at-

tracting children to the building and to the books.

Many are the attractions whose only expense is time and thought, and of these we are glad to give all we have.

There is the story hour, of which much has been said and written. If we cannot tell stories ourselves, there are always people in our town, kindergartners, mothers, some teachers, who are really skillful story tellers, and they are glad to have the opportunity to give of themselves to children. They are fully repaid by the bright faces of the children, so full of gratitude for the good time they have had. But if you can, keep the story telling within your own staff. The children become attached to one person, and come with greater regularity, when they know who will entertain them.

Make the story hour count for something. Be sure the children have something to take away with them that will be worth remembering always. Let it stimulate in them a desire to read more on that subject. And then strike while the iron is hot, and have the books ready for them. And what subjects should be introduced in the story hour? It is my theory that it is not necessary, neither is it worth while, to tell stories from books that children will read of their own accord. The story hour is such an excellent opportunity to open the eyes of the children to the fact that the real things and the true are at the same time interesting. The many anniversaries and birthdays during the year afford subjects for stories, and these may often be enlarged into celebrations.

May day has been celebrated at Pratt institute and elsewhere by placing in a corner of the children's room a May pole adorned with ribbons and garlands and May baskets. Tales of Merrie England and May day customs were told.

Atlanta observed the birthday of Mary Mapes Dodge and greatly increased the popularity of her books. They also celebrated the birthday of Joel Chandler Harris, one of their own

citizens. It may be that our own small town shelters some great mind that is more honored in the world outside than in his own community, and children should be given every opportunity to learn of greatness at home. It may help them to realize that the "acres of diamonds" may be as easily found at home as in distant lands.

One of our most successful story hours was about bees. It was conducted by a kindergartner, who illustrated her talk with her own drawings of the parts of the bee. Another successful series consisted of talks on great artists and their pictures, the material used being taken largely from Miss Hurl's Riverside art series from Van Dyke's. The meaning of pictures and books on single artists. Pittsburg last season had a series of stories from Shakespeare for the older children, and fairies and folk tales for the younger children. Pittsburg has published a list of stories to tell to children under 12 years of age. The Philadelphia free library report also contains a list of stories told during the year, and this list is suggestive.

Along with the story hour is associated the picture bulletin, and we all know that this is inexpensive if we have a bulletin board. Most libraries are deluged with duplicate magazines, that can be best used for picture work. The Boston public library mounts the collection of pictures for a bulletin on a large sheet of blotting paper, only pasting down the corners of the pictures. The pictures or lists can be readily removed and the sheets used again as desired. We have sometimes mounted ours on the backs of magazine posters. Watch current events for subjects for picture bulletins—circuses, state fairs and country exhibits, political elections, anniversaries, birthdays, etc.

Another means of attracting children to the library is by exhibits of various kinds. Last year we collected all the relics that we could get in our town which illustrated early American history and manners and customs. These

included old war weapons, swords, pistols, china, silver, costumes, pictures, etc. The exhibit was open for a week and was specially pleasing to the children. We are planning now a natural history exhibit, and will ask a few people in the town to lend us their collections of stuffed birds, minerals, mounted insects, birds' eggs, etc. Indian relics, which have been a hobby with many people in this part of the west, can be easily borrowed, and there is hardly anything to compare with them in their power of attraction for boys. Children also like to see exhibits of things made by themselves or by their companions. Drawings, water-color sketches, essays, manual training productions, borrowed from the school, bring both children and parents. One year we asked the teachers to have the children make valentines to be exhibited at the library for a week previous to St Valentine's day. There was great interest among the children, and they worked hard to make as artistic productions as possible. Because so large a number contributed to it it was very generally known, and the room was full of children and grown people every day after school for a week.

After we have succeeded in bringing the children to the library, how shall we supply their demands and make available all of our material? Granted that we have a collection of books—never as large as we wish it to be—we wish to make it count for as much as possible. Of first importance is the librarian with her knowledge and love of books and children; we have already considered her.

But the children must be taught to help themselves as much as possible, and indeed many of them prefer to do so. Simple shelf labels help the children to find what they are looking for—*animals*, *birds* and *insects* instead of zoology. Cincinnati has a picture of an Indian attached to the shelf where the books on Indians are. Carthage, Mo., marks books on the United States with a small flag pasted on the back.

The card catalog should be a help, but it is sometimes a problem to know how to get children to use it. Talks to the children in the school rooms or at the library, about how to use books and how to use the catalog, can be very successfully managed. We once held a contest in order to introduce the children to the catalog. Illustrations from familiar children's books were clipped from publishers' catalogs and from wornout copies of the books themselves; these were pasted on sheets of paper without name of book or picture, but each with a number. A record was made of the names of the books from which these were taken and the corresponding number given to it. These mounted pictures were hung about the children's room and the children were invited to come and try to tell from their memory (if they had had the book) from what book the picture was taken. They then were to fill out on papers furnished to them the author, title and call number of the books. These they were taught how to find in the card catalog. If they knew the title they learned how to find the author. If they knew the book in question was about sports, but knew neither the name nor the author, they learned how to find these through the subject heading. The contest lasted two weeks and at the end of this time a book was given to the child who presented the paper with the largest number of correct authors, titles and call numbers.

It often happens in any library that its resources in some subjects are wholly exhausted before the demand is supplied. There are seldom enough books on Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving and Christmas. We are obliged to use clippings from duplicate and unindexed magazines and newspapers. If we have not time to mount them on heavy manila sheets we may keep them in manila envelopes or we may have a pasting bee and invite the children to come and do the pasting. And just here is an opportunity of the small library.

The personal acquaintance with the boys and girls enables one often to find help among them in library work that they can do. Usually some can be found who delight in working off their pent-up energy in using the perforating stamp on new books, in pasting labels and cutting newspaper clippings.

There are so many things we would like to do and have, but we think we have not the wherewithal to do them. Then comes into play our ingenuity. We would like to give our children printed bookmarks, giving the little story that is in the Maxsom bookmark, but it costs money to have them printed. The Century Company will print as many as you wish and give them to you, placing an advertisement of St Nicholas on the back, which is not objectionable, and really in keeping with our work. We would like to print lists of books on different subjects and distribute these among the children. If we cannot do this the newspaper is the next best means of reaching them, and this goes into nearly every home. Newspapers are usually glad to print any library news and any lists of books. Perhaps one newspaper in your town will do what newspapers are now doing in some cities. They print the lists of books or whatever the library may send in, save the type and make separate copies, which are given to the library and distributed by it to its patrons.

We would like to have some traveling libraries for the schools, especially for those that are so far away that the children cannot readily come to the library for books. But we do not have the books. Perhaps these schools will take worn-out copies of books which we can no longer circulate. With us they are very grateful for them. These do not swell our circulation, we have nothing to show for what has been done, yet the books are giving the happiness for which they were intended, and that is the real thing that we are working for.

The Care of Books in a Children's Room

Helen Peters Dodd, children's librarian, Public library, Newark, N. J.

In a small library, where the librarian is able to give personal attention to each child who is reading and taking books to his home, the problem of cleanliness and the care of books ought to be a very small one. In a large library, where books have to be handled in large quantities, and where one day will often register 50 or 100 new children, it is very difficult to say the word in season about the care of books.

Newark has used a small label pasted on the outside of some of its books. Good results have been traced from its use, but it lacks the personal touch. This label says, How much pleasure, and profit also, do we take from good books! And how slight the return of kindly treatment which they ask at our hands!

The library now distributes the Maxsom bookmark to the children. One side of this bookmark contains a pledge to keep books clean and whole, and not abuse one's friends. This idea is copied from a bookmark published by the Utica (N. Y.) public library. A list of those signing this pledge is kept for reference and is often used.

We save paper covers from new books and use them to protect the children's books on rainy days. This results in fewer wet books and teaches the children to protect other books when they bring them back in the rain.

In a corner of our children's room are two wash-basins, to which are sent a few boys, to whom it seems wiser to give a book on the day they ask for it; but nearly every child whose hands are not clean is sent home, his card is marked, Hands, and he is given no book until he comes again to the library with his hands perfectly clean. No child whose hands are not clean is allowed to sit down and read in the room. All damaged books not caught in the crowds at the desk are held, postals ("Please call") sent as soon as

possible, and the damages referred to the head of the bindery department for estimate of charge to be made. Without being in the least unpleasant or losing our feeling of general kindness toward the culprits, some severity can thus be used, and the result usually is clean hands and a cheerful face the next time the child comes to the library. The clean palms which are often held up for approval show that the lesson has not been in vain and that results are already visible. This is encouraging and shows that it pays to maintain a high standard of cleanliness. In a few cases a very irrepressible boy will come in with his hands still soiled and grimy, demanding his card. The card is still withheld in such cases and the boy understands at last that he must earn the right to use it.

A poem which was placed on the bulletin screen for some weeks may have done some good:

You are old, little book, the small boy said,
Yet your pages are still clean and white,
Your covers are stiff and your corners are square;

Do you think, at your age, it is right?

In my youth, said the book, I came into the hands

Of children who used me with care,
They opened me gently, their fingers were clean,

My margins they kept smooth and fair.

They never used pencils as bookmarks, or tried

To pull me apart in their strife;
With such care and such treatment my strength and my looks

Will last me the rest of my life.

—A. T. Eaton, in PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

In many cases abuse of books comes from ignorance of what a book really means. To instruct a child to care for his library books, his school books and his own books, seems to be one of the duties of the children's librarian. Consider the average Italian child of eight years (and many as young as this are our constant visitors) who visits the library for the first time with an application endorsed by the teacher. She comes to us in the middle of a busy

afternoon, as one of perhaps 50 other new applicants, and is not able to get much clear information about Books, what they mean and how they are to be cared for. This child takes a book to her home, which possibly consists of two rooms housing several people, and, knowing no better, is careless with it. She returns it, and is met with arguments and exhortations, instead of with the pleasant talk on the care of books which should have been hers by right two weeks before.

Perhaps a wise rule to follow in the children's room would be never to lend a soiled or damaged book. This would do away with the ever-ready and often-truthful excuse, I got it just that way! and with some blame for deeds never done. But this would be an expensive and difficult law to administer.

As to what other libraries have done in this line, Springfield, Mass., reports in the April, 1906, PUBLIC LIBRARIES that mounted pictures are given as rewards to children who manage to keep their reader's card clean until filled. The report showed that the children felt that the reward paid for their carefulness. The Hartford, Conn., library reports pasting in a conspicuous place in its children's room this somewhat improved Goop rhyme:

The Goops they wet their fingers

To turn the leaves of books,

And then they crease the corners down,

And think that no one looks.

They print the marks of dirty hands,

Of lolipop and gum,

On picture book and fairy book,

As often as they come.

ARE YOU A GOOP?

This was copied and placed in a conspicuous place in our Newark children's room and has been much enjoyed.

Pittsburg and Brooklyn and some other cities have wash-basins which can be pushed out of sight after use in their new branch children's rooms, although in Brooklyn they are very seldom used.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES for May has an article suggesting cleaning soiled books

by washing them with gasoline, which will freshen up an almost hopelessly dirty cover, without injuring its color. We have not found this a very good plan. In the Wisconsin Library bulletin for July, 1905, there are several helpful suggestions along this line. Miss Cramer of Oconto, Wis., reports success in cleaning soiled book covers with gasoline, and in cleaning soiled pages with powdered pumice stone. One hundred books were cleaned in the latter way in one morning by about 15 children.

The Menasha, Wis., library lately invited the children of the town to a talk on the care of library books. A crowd of children attended, and the meeting was a great success.

The Missouri course of study includes the following rules:

Teachers, pupils and borrowers of books should carefully observe the following suggestions:

1 Never touch a book unless your hands are clean and dry.

2 Never turn down the corners of a leaf.

3 Never turn an open book on its face.

4 Never leave a book in the sunlight or on a dusty shelf or desk.

5 Do not mark books.

6 Keep books away from heat and dampness.

7 Do not wet your fingers to turn a leaf.

These attempts to extend the habit of caring for books show that the subject is one that touches all children's librarians. The following report may prove helpful:

These questions were sent to 28 different libraries and were answered by 27:

1 What is the minimum age for card-holders?

2 Do many people of small means live near your library?

3 Do you have any conveniences for washing hands in your room?

4 Do you insist that borrowers' hands be clean before they can take books?

5 Do you lend books after they are quite soiled?

6 About how many times do you lend a new book before having it rebound?

7 Do you cover your books with paper?

8 Do you use Maxsom bookmark?

9 What is your system for charging fines for damaged books?

10 Do you permit the children to work out fines when they cannot afford to pay the money?

11 What is the average price you pay per volume to rebind your juvenile books?

The answers received to these questions are summarized as follows:

I Eleven libraries report no age limit.

Eight libraries report that ability to sign one's name is demanded of a borrower.

Three libraries report an age limit of ten years.

Four libraries report that ability to read independently is demanded.

II Twenty-three report people of small means living near their library.

Two report very few poor people in neighborhood.

Two report no poor people in neighborhood.

III Eleven report conveniences for washing hands in room.

Fourteen have no conveniences in room.

Two have them in an adjoining room.

IV As to borrowers' hands being clean when books are taken, 15 say yes. One reports encouraging children by praise; one says, Clean hands impossible in Pittsburg; four report no regular rule, and four say no.

V As to question of lending books after they are quite soiled, nine say yes, 11 say no, six say sometimes, one says reluctantly.

VI The number of times a book circulates before it is rebound is reported on thus: six say it depends on the binding and popularity of the book, three report 25 times, one reports 30 or 40.

one reports from 3 to 25; one says 15 to 20 and five give no report.

VII As to covering books with paper, two say yes, 17 say no, six say occasionally, two say on rainy days.

VIII The Maxsom bookmark is used by eight libraries, 18 libraries do not use it and one library did formerly.

IX As to fines for damaged books, nearly all say their system is flexible, depending upon circumstances, like poverty. Usually the price of the book is asked for.

X The question of working out fines by children brought out varied replies. Twenty-two do not use any such system, three have done it, one receives money on instalment plan and one simply holds the card for a month and accepts that as payment.

XI The average price per volume to rebind juvenile books varies from 23 to 50 cents. One library, Cleveland, reports finding it cheaper to throw away and replace inexpensive books than it is to rebind. Only one library reported on Chivers's binding. Perhaps it does not pay to put an expensive binding on cheap books for little children, books which soil very easily and are ready to be discarded very early in their career. The Newark library, when buying books for young children, finds it wise to buy well-made, inexpensive books, like Ginn & Heath's supplementary readers and the Riverside school library, in publisher's cloth.

The answers show that children's rooms, with very few exceptions, find the clean books question still unsolved. The teachers in the public schools can aid us. If they understand the problem they usually try to help their pupils to regard a book as a precious thing to be read, enjoyed—and taken care of.

This is true. We find our better selves developed by the mere effort to reach the place whereon our ideals stand, and even if we never reach that place our souls are larger and fuller for the very effort.

Some Library Things Done in Hartford, Conn.

DEAR PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Dr Graham Taylor, who was here recently for the 75th anniversary of his church of 20 years ago, tells me that he is a friend of yours. He has asked me for points about our boys' and girls' room that may help him in the establishment of branch libraries in Chicago, and as I have been promising myself for months to write PUBLIC LIBRARIES some of the things that happen here, I am sending you a copy of my letter to him.

In a city of fewer than 100,000 inhabitants the problems of a public library are much the same as in a branch in Chicago or Pittsburgh. We are in an extension of the Athenæum, fronting Main st., but the Public library entrance is in a narrow side street, and beyond this, at the corner of another street, is an old-fashioned house, a part of which we use for our children. Some of your Chicago branches will probably begin in this way. It seems to me better than to open a new Carnegie or other building, with marble floors and an awe-inspiring air. Prospect st. still has fine old-fashioned houses, where the same families have lived for 50 or 60 years, besides insurance and other buildings, with open spaces between. On the side away from Main st. the land begins to slope down to the Connecticut river, and in five minutes you are in the heart of the East Side, a part of the city full of tenement houses, and densely populated by Jews, Italians, Poles and Irish-Americans. Most of the latter are of the second generation in this country. Of the others, the children are often the only English-speaking members of the family.

Mr Bostwick's three-quarter-mile limit for library readers holds good here. Seventy-five per cent of our children live within that distance, and many of them in tenement houses. We have school branches in outlying districts,

and the children get their library books in the schoolroom once a week.

We require a guarantee from a child's father or mother. Sometimes a soft-hearted teacher offers to sign a card, but when we explain to her that her signature makes her liable for all damages to books she is usually unwilling to write it. We believe that it is a good thing to cultivate a sense of responsibility in parents and children. According to the children's statement at first, every father works from 1 a. m. till midnight, and no mother ever puts her head outside the door. However, we are not far from the shopping district, and opposite a vaudeville theater, and after we have met the objection that fathers and mothers cannot write English, by saying that there are people in the library who can read Yiddish and speak several other languages, they usually come and sign their names or make their marks.

The whole circulation at the main library last year was 204,617. Of this, 28,982 v. were taken in the boys' and girls' room, an average of about 700 a week.

We are very strict in exacting fines. I have lived on the East Side long enough to know that the children who come to us have money to spend for candy and cheap shows, and as a means of teaching them to be responsible for and careful of property that is not their own, I require books kept overtime to be paid for before a card-holder is permitted to take books again. At Christmas I bought some movable book shelves and a wood basket for a little less than five dollars, and told the children that they were paid for with fines.

The circulation grows slowly on account of the school branches, and as we open the room only three hours on school days, it is not too large to handle. On Saturdays the room is open from 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m., in vacations from 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. Very few of the Sunday readers have ever taken cards, and we rarely ask their names. Most of them go to the parochial schools

and are from Irish, Italian and Polish families. They have been at early mass and Sunday-school and their church-going is over for the day before noon. The Protestant churches within easy distance have Sunday-schools between 12 and 1, or later, and the afternoon is short for the children who go to them. The Jewish children, who flock to the library in crowds on Saturday, where they may read, but "daresn't write," are at home on Sunday helping their mothers to wash or taking care of the baby. A Jewish boy is quite as handy and loving with a baby as his sister is.

The question of discipline has never been very serious. The gangs of large, rough street boys find no attractions in a room where the children are much younger, and rarely have the reading habit developed enough to send them into the reading room of the library proper. In a branch, kept open in the evening, they would probably stray in and out uoasily, looking at illustrated papers until the novelty wore off.

The children sometimes hoot and yell on the steps, and I have had one arrested and reprimanded by a policeman, who has been sent to the homes of others. In most branch libraries there is a special officer on duty, but we have only the regular policeman to call on in an emergency.

In winter we have an average of 80 children in the room every Sunday afternoon, varying in age from two to 15. Systematic story-telling is impossible under these conditions.

We have two large, old-fashioned rooms thrown into one, with the books at the back, and very plain tables and Vienna bentwood and plain wooden kindergarten chairs. The walls are warm yellowish-gray. The bulletin boards are covered with burlap, were made in the building, and cost 19 cents each. We found in the rooms two low carved marble mantelpieces and an open fireplace, where we have a fire on Sunday afternoons and holidays, with andirons and a turkey-wing brush, to show children what the "clean-winged hearth"

of Snow-bound means. On the mantel-pieces we have at different times some of the curiosities that have been given us, stone fruit, a gay-colored little Sicilian cart, a pair of wooden shoes, a Japanese god of longevity, who can be made to nod by any of the children, anything strange and foreign that we happen to have which speaks of a life different from our own. One of our friends has lent us a megaethoscope, the good care of which, because it was lent us, is quite as important as the views within of Venice or Naples. We have pictures, plenty of them, with movable frames. The Madonna is the central figure of the room at Christmas time, and the flag is hung on the Fourth of July, Washington's birthday and Lincoln's, and Memorial day. Some friends have given us a case of stuffed birds that are an enduring joy. We have a basin for washing hands and a hygienic drinking fountain. Our whole equipment is as simple and homelike as we can make it. I have one of the very popular plush bears, who sometimes sits on the mantelpiece. His name is Baby Sylvester, and his pedigree hangs beside him. This is it:

Ursa Major, The Great Bear, in Pratt, Storyland of stars, page 75. j520P885s and Bullfinch, Age of fable. j398B875AG.

Was the mother of Ursa Minor, The Little Bear, in the same story.

Ursa Minor was the father of Bruin the Bear in Reynard the Fox. j398R335J.

Bruin was the father of the She-bear who brought up Orson, in Scudder, Children's book. j398Scu25C; also in Valentine. Old, old fairy tales, p. 545. j398V2350.

The She-bear was the mother of The Middle-sized bear in The Three Bears. See how many books you can find the story in by looking under Three in the card-catalog.

The Middle-sized Bear was the mother of The Wee, Wee Bear in the same story.

The Wee, Wee Bear was the father of The Great She-Bear in the Grand Panjandrum Himself, in Caldecott. Second collection of pictures and songs, j821C127C2.

The Great She-bear was the mother of one of the couple of bears that Sir Nicholas Hildebrand brought from the Holy Land in Shock-headed Cicely, in Rands' Lilliput Lyrics, j821R158L4; also in Monroe, Young folks' readings, j820M755Y.

He was the father of Baloo, the bear, in Kipling, Jungle book, j398K625J, and Second jungle book, j398P165S.

Baloo was the father of Horatio, in Paine, Arkansaw bear, j398P165A.

Horatio was the father of Monarch, in Seton, Monarch the Big Bear, j591.5Se77M.

Monarch was the father of Wabb, in Seton, Biography of a grizzly, j591.5Se77B.

Wabb was the father of Grumpy, who was the mother of Johnny Bear in Seton, Krag and Johnny Bear, j590Se77K, and also of Baby Sylvester in St. Nicholas, v. 1, p. 506, and in St. Nicholas bear stories, j590M127B.

We have book talks once a week in the summer for the seventh and eighth grade, and a puzzle club through the long vacation to learn how to solve the puzzles in the children's magazines. At Hallowe'en the children of the puzzle club were invited to a story—the Lay of the last Minstrel, with a real suit of armor standing by. At Christmas the yule log was lighted with what was left of last year's. On May day we have a maypole on the green out-of-doors. Sometimes on a holiday afternoon or on a Sunday, when the room is unusually quiet, we have a story, but it is usually unexpected. After Christmas a bulletin was hung up inviting girls to bring their dolls to a doll story the next Monday. We have had that twice. Once the story was The memoirs of a London doll; this year it was Mrs Burnett's Racketty Packetty house.

Just now, Arthur Rackham's drawing of figures from 20 fairy tales in this year's Punch's Almanack is on one of the bulletin boards, with the promise of a prize to whoever can name the characters, the story in which they are found and the book from which it was taken, before the end of the month.

Our serious reference work (debates for the eighth and ninth grades) is done in the reference room of the main library, because the books required are usually bound periodicals or standard histories.

We are just opening our first branch, or deposit station, besides the schools, settlement, Y. M. C. A. and two or

three Sunday schools. It is in a two-room building near an outlying school, where there has been a temporary kindergarten. It is plain as possible, but central, convenient, well lighted and heated, with the advantage of two separate entrances, one for the reading room, to be kept open every evening and Sunday afternoon, the other for the delivery of books two evenings in the week. The people of the neighborhood have offered to provide light, heat, tables, chairs, shelves and a reading room custodian if the library will furnish books, periodicals and a librarian for the two evenings a week when the library is open.

I think that the willingness of the district to pay part of the expenses is a very hopeful sign. We have had a branch in the school near by for seven or eight years, and have sent small libraries to Sunday-schools within the last year or two. All this has prepared the way for the Parkville branch.

With many wishes for the success of the Chicago branches.

Yours sincerely,

CAROLINE W. HEWINS.

Hartford public library, Hartford, Conn., Jan. 18, 1907.

Blessed influence of one true, loving soul on another! Not calculable by algebra, not deducible by logic, but mysterious, effectual, mighty as the hidden process by which the tiny seed is quickened, and bursts forth into tall stem and broad leaf, and glowing tasseled flower. Ideals are often poor ghosts; but sometimes they are made flesh; they breathe upon us with warm breath; they touch us with soft, responsive hands; they look upon us with sad, sincere eyes, and speak to us in appealing tones; they are clothed in a living, human soul, with all its conflicts, its faith and its love. Then their presence is a power, then they shake us like a passion, and we are drawn after them with gentle compulsion, as flame is drawn to flame.—*Coöperation.*

Telling Stories to Children

Theresa Hitchler, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I once gave a little talk to about 80 boys and girls in one of the New York libraries, to tempt the natural curiosity of man to seek further information for himself either then or later. The result was so satisfactory that at the end of my talk there ensued a mad, mob-like rush for the floor below, resulting in almost a panic at the stairhead, for each one wished to be first to reach the librarian or the shelves downstairs and get one or another of the books I had mentioned. Perhaps it will interest you sufficiently to listen to a part of what I said that day. I began in rather an imaginative way by telling the children we'd make believe we had on the Little Lame Prince's wonderful traveling cloak, which would transport us anywhere on earth if we but wished it, and then said:

Think of being able to visit all the countries of the world simply by opening the pages of a book! Like the little lame prince with his traveling cloak, which transported him by magic to whatever country he wished to visit, even we may enjoy the pleasure of knowing people in different parts of this great round world, how they live and what they do.

Let us for a moment close our eyes, slip on the little lame prince's wonderful traveling cloak and take a trip to England. Here we find all of the people, young and old, little and big, that the great story writer, Charles Dickens, tells us about in his books. See, there is poor little Oliver Twist, who hasn't so free and easy a time of it as you have, who has no home, no father nor mother, and is obliged to live on the charity of others. Poor Oliver is treated so badly and given so little to eat that in sheer desperation he runs away. He meets the Artful Dodger on the road, a young pickpocket, who gives him something to eat and afterward takes him to Fagin the Jew—but I'll let you read all about how he escapes being made a pickpocket himself; how he is forced to accompany two companions of Fagin to do a little house-

breaking or burglary, how the plan fails, how Oliver is shot while the robbers are being pursued, what happens after the robbers drop Oliver into a ditch and run off at full speed.

Let us go on a little further and meet little David Copperfield. Poor little David, he goes off to make a visit with his nurse Peggotty to Yarmouth, and when he returns finds that his mother has given him a stepfather, a Mr Murdstone. After that, for a long time, David's good times are over. Mr Murdstone, his stepfather, takes him in hand and beats him because he does not recite his lessons perfectly, and David bites his hand. For this he is imprisoned in his room for five days as a punishment and then sent from home to school. So many wonderful things happen to David in this school that I don't think we will be allowed to stay with him longer just now. Before we leave him, just look at the placard one of the teachers has placed on his back, "Look out for him! He bites!" But David's friend, Steerforth, is going to take care of him. I see it and so may you if you care to know more about these boys.

Talking about boys and schools, let us stay in England a little longer and take a look at Tom Brown. Who doesn't know Tom Brown, grave Tom Brown, first at Rugby and later on at Oxford. Don't you remember the battles he had to fight, the cricket matches he played and all the great football games he was in?

In England, too, lives the little prince and the pauper. You remember, I know, how the poor little pauper boy, after being beaten and kicked out of doors by his cruel father, ran away, far, far away, and did not stop until he came to the tall gates of a beautiful palace. He stood and looked in until one of the guards saw him and struck him on the cheek, telling him to move on. The little prince—he was the very one who afterward became King Edward the Sixth—to whom all this greatness, even the gorgeous guards, belonged, saw this and ran forward, pulling the little beggar boy into the palace grounds. The little beggar

told his story to the little prince, and after a while they changed clothes, the prince putting on the rags of the beggar and the beggar dressing up in the beautiful clothes of the prince. Then they looked in the glass and were surprised to see how much they looked alike. Their faces were almost the same. While they were looking at themselves, the little prince spied the mark on the cheek of the little beggar which the guard had made when he struck him, and he was so filled with rage that he ran to the gates to punish the guard. Now, you must remember he had on the little beggar's rags by this time and the guards did not know him for the prince, but took him for the little beggar and so hustled him out of the gates. This is how it happened that the beggar remained behind and was supposed to be the prince and, the old king dying soon after, came to be king. You ought to read that book if you want to know all that happened afterward to the poor little real prince, who had to live on the streets like a beggar until he came into his own again.

Let us stay in England yet a little longer and use our magic traveling cloak once more to take us back many, many years, instead of many miles. What do we see now? Why, there is the great King Arthur and his noble knights of the round table, all tall, splendid men, almost giants, clad in armor from head to foot, with long spears taller than the knights themselves. They all seem ready to start on some adventure. Boys, don't you want to follow them and see what happened to each, the adventures they met with, the men and dragons they had to fight and slay before they could win what they were seeking? Do you know what it was they fought for and what it was they all wanted to find? Ah, that would take too long for me to tell. But ask the librarian downstairs afterward and she will put you on the right track.

Let us step over into Russia for a moment. Here lived a little boy named Peter, who afterward became Peter the

Great, the emperor of Russia, the czar of all the Russias. Peter wanted to learn how to build ships, and because at the time Peter lived there were no shipyards in Russia, Peter went to Holland and became a common ship carpenter and lived with the other workmen. You see he wanted to know everything about ships from the very beginning, and he knew this was the best way for him to learn and find out. When he knew all there was to know about the building of a ship he returned to his own country, where he became one of the greatest rulers the world has ever known.

Have you had enough to-day of the old country? Then let us wish ourselves back in dear America and romp with the girls in Little women and fight the boys in Little men, and run and jump with Jo's boys, and sail the seas off the New England coast and catch the fish and salt them down and work like little beavers with the Captains courageous. Shall we? Then let's open our eyes again and take off the traveling cloak, and get off the magic carpet until we get our hands on the book that's to help us on the road—the book you'll find downstairs, asking to be taken home with you.

The Child and the Public Library*

The work of the public library for the schools, though a golden topic, has "silver threads among the gold," it is so old. Nowadays all teachers say that the reading of public library books sent to their rooms is an aid to discipline and puts pupils in a state of mind more conducive to study and improvement, and that pupils who do the best supplementary reading succeed best in all their work. Surely nothing can so effectually free teachers and pupils alike from the danger of resting in mere phrases as to have a fresh stream of varied reading flowing through their school-rooms.

The public library is one of the few remaining places where children have to observe law and order. Discipline

and obedience are said to have been the secret of Japan's success, a secret the West does not possess. Well, every visit to a library is a lesson in propriety and refinement. It is sound psychology which tells "a child does first, feels afterward," that is, the inward feeling is liable to follow the outward act. How important, then, to social education is the place where young people have to outwardly observe the minor morals.

At the public library children learn another letter also in the sociological alphabet; that is, to treat city property carefully. Whether they belong to a Cleveland league for the care of their books, or merely see us use our old brown envelopes to slip the books into on stormy days, they have inculcated in them responsibility for property not their own. Living opposite a grammar school as I do, and seeing our steps, lawn, windowpanes and shrubs suffer as the pupils race to and fro, it seems a haven when I get to my library and know that these yelling, sparring groups, through which I had to pass, will soon appear like little gentlemen at the delivery desk.

A second sound sociological reason why the public library is desirable for educating the masses is because of its democratic atmosphere. Oliver Kildare, in an article, the *Slum's* point of view, asserts that roughs and toughs will not be patronized, no matter how well meant philanthropists are; and again Judge Lindsay of the Juvenile court declares that many boys do not have a fair show. These two hindrances to social uplift are not features of the public library. There is no patronage; the people outside the counter are the patrons, and the boys all have a square deal. The bishop's son's fine has to be forthcoming as inevitably as the little dago's; the chinchilla muff is laid on the reading table beside the woolen mitten; the dachshund is not allowed in the building any more than the black and tan. No, only the trustee's dog is allowed in!

*From an address by Grace Blanchard before Social education congress, Boston, Dec. 1, 1906.

Work With Children*

May Conover, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

Work with children is a perpetual inspiration. Faithful, intelligent effort always wins some measure of success and gives a promise of greater achievements ahead. Patience in dealing with grown people is often prompted by pity for what they might have been and sometimes joins hands with discouragement, but patience with children is the handmaid of hope, that leads on to the highest realization of what boys and girls may become. The work itself may seem circumscribed, but the outlook is large because it embraces a future bounded by no horizon.

It may not be amiss to state one's conception of a librarian's work for children in its scope and meaning, and to give expression to some of the aims which we ardently cherish. The office of a library for children is to accumulate, preserve and circulate a collection of books which shall administer to the wholesome pleasure, add to the knowledge and promote the moral and intellectual growth of the youth within our reach.

Having the books, it is our aim to be sure their educational duty is being well done, to make such a connection as to establish an unbroken current between them and the children. How best to do this becomes the insistent question. Shall we begin with the eye, and by pictures, suggestive lists and curious articles of interest, awaken the children who visit our rooms to a sense of the unimagined things to be learned from books? Picture bulletins go a step farther and stimulate a meager knowledge to something fuller by illustrating by portrait or motto or picture the recurring birthdays of heroes and other great and useful men. Holidays, industries and current events all lend themselves to this mode of exposition. We also put up lists of new books and poster covers after the manner of the

enterprising business man, to advertise our new books.

Our success prompts us to renewed effort and we open that other gateway of knowledge, the hearing, and by story hours, lectures and informal talks arouse our children's intellectual curiosity and broaden their mental outlook, hoping to satisfy these newly awakened interests by our books. This being done in the library, shall we not go out from our sanctum and in schoolrooms and other places where children congregate, set forth the uses and pleasures of reading and invite them to come to us and partake of the feast we offer?

At this point the question of wholesome, moral and appropriate food becomes imperative. After we have reached the assurance that simple pleasure in reading is a strong educational factor, the great importance of the kind of pleasure excited and what sort of a book gives pleasure looms before us. Some years ago, as I changed a little boy's book, he remarked, I like to read good books—Alger books are good books. We must know what children regard as good books in order to know what will be palatable as well as good for them, that we may follow their bent in order to lead them in the best paths. Free development along the lines of individual character is the only way to secure vigorous mental growth.

Another question that confronts librarians is how to compass the various means referred to; they take time, that precious commodity of busy librarians, and money, in some cases a still more valuable asset, and they presuppose forethought and an inventive mind.

After all, when our well-selected books are placed on convenient shelves in a bright, ample, well-ventilated room; when eyes are gratified by beautiful surroundings and enlightened by picture and motto and reading list; when the card catalog is up to date and we have portfolios at hand filled with timely pictures for use of pupil and teacher, then we find that the serious work is still before us; everything up to this

*Extract from paper before Michigan library association, 1905.

point has been preparation, the sharpening and adjusting of the tools, and it remains to be seen whether we can use our equipment in skillfully meting a suitable portion to each child, according to his need, or whether, lacking that skill, we shall behold our neighbor with no accessories and few books, but with personal qualifications of insight, patience and ready information, accomplishing great things for the children who come to her in a way that we would give our whole life to achieve.

• Credit for Staff Members

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Why do not library reports give credit of degrees, professional training, etc., to staff members, as do reports of other educational institutions? The question of better service from assistants—college and library school training—has already been settled. Libraries and schools are demanding higher requirements, yet how many librarians' reports credit this preparation which we are insisting on having?

There are a few libraries, among them Cincinnati, that give special credit in their reports to staff members for the work they do. In addition I would suggest, under staff list, the recognition of degrees and other special preparation from recognized schools, and including summer schools.

Will not this "honorable mention" react with credit on the general welfare of the library? Will it not help in solving the question of promotion on merit, be an incentive to assistants and those about to enter library work and at the same time show the public that the library as an educational institution has educated people on its staff?

ANNA L. MORSE,

Reuben McMillan free library, Youngstown, O.

The library ministers to the scientific spirit of the age, enlightens and purifies the civic life of the people.

A Misrepresentation

An agent by the name of McLean, selling a work called *Making of America*, edited by Robert M. La Follette, has stated that I purchased two sets of the work for this library. This is an absolute falsehood, for I did not buy nor receive the work, and, moreover, think that it is a fraud as far as being what he claims it is, i. e., a series of monographs specially prepared for this work to show the growth of the leading industries in the United States. It is evidently a compilation of newspaper and magazine articles, speeches, reports, etc., which have been gathered together from different places, for a great many of the authors quoted claim that they know nothing of this work, and have written nothing specially for it.

M. G. WYER, Librarian,
State University of Iowa.

Library Post Cards

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

May I make the following suggestion through your columns to the libraries that are making a collection of library post cards?

If a library, when sending a card asking for, or in exchange for, another will add the following information, the card will have an additional value for the library's collection:

Cost of building (with or without fixtures).

Date of erection.

Number of volumes.

Perhaps some of the libraries have already adopted this plan, but such information has not been given on the cards received at this library.

Yours very truly,

F. B. GRAVES, Lib'n,
Public library, Alameda, Cal.

Who Can Answer?

May I ask through PUBLIC LIBRARIES the following? What is the source of the saying, Charity begins at home? I cannot find it.

Librarian.

Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Library Bureau	- - - - -	Publishers
M. E. AHERN	- - - - -	Editor
Subscription	- - - - -	\$1 a year
Five copies to one library	- - - - -	\$4 a year
Single number	- - - - -	20 cents
Foreign subscriptions	- - - - -	\$1.35 a year

Entered as second class matter at Chicago post-office.
PUBLIC LIBRARIES does not appear in August or September, and 10 numbers constitute a volume.

By the rules of the banks of Chicago an exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore checks on New York or Chicago banks or post-office money orders should be sent.

Progress of copyright proceedings—As will be seen from Mr Cutter's letter on another page, the Congressional committee has reported the copyright bill with amendments restoring the rights of libraries which the submitted conference bill proposed to cut off. Libraries and others who have been interested in getting these amendments to the bill deserve the thanks of the whole library contingent. It has been a peculiarly difficult situation, and that it has been met so far with courage and success is a matter for congratulation. Of course the matter is not fully settled yet, but there is less danger of harmful amendments being made in the passage of the bill hereafter.

A new style of printing catalog entries—

In the January number of the Monthly bulletin of the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, a change of printing style is inaugurated. The space on the catalog card hitherto lost through the use of a hanging indentation has been utilized. On most, if not all, catalog cards printed in this country there has been a waste of space, caused partly by an undue regard for the traditions in manuscript and typewritten card catalogs. The approaching completion of the Classified

catalogue of the Carnegie library, which they expect to issue in April in three volumes, cleared the way for the desired change of form and it was made January 1. At the same time a few other changes were adopted, which are noted in the January bulletin, but the most important one is that mentioned above, the use of the full length of printed line on the catalog card. It will be interesting to watch the effect of this reasonable change.

No question of veracity intended—A letter has been received from President Andrews of the A. L. A. saying he felt sure that the communication from the A. L. A. delegates, quoted on page 59 of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, did not intend to convey doubt of the claim that a majority of the signers of the memorial presented to the Congressional committee were members of the A. L. A. He had written to the delegates and had received word from the one making the report, as follows:

The statement that a majority of the signers of the protest were members of the American Library Association was made, * * * but the names of the signers were not read and our report as worded simply conveys the fact that this statement was made. Of course, any intention of controverting it was very far from my mind and it seems to me that such an idea is not conveyed by the wording of the report.

It is great satisfaction to know this, and the statement of it is given here with pleasure, as it would be deplorable to have any such feeling exist as would be indicated by any other intention. The only difference of opinion in the whole matter has been as to what it is possible to obtain and the manner of obtaining it. Now that there is a good prospect of obtaining what everyone

believes to be desirable, there is no reason why all members of the A. L. A. may not heartily endorse the proposed measure and strive for its enactment.

Proposed library department for Illinois—

The text of a bill introduced in the Illinois legislature for a library department is given elsewhere in this issue of PUBLIC LIBRARIES. The work assigned to the proposed department is such as is usually done by library commissions in other states and is just such a work as is badly needed in Illinois. There is no objection to the provisions of the bill so far as known at this writing, and it is to be hoped that everyone interested in libraries in Illinois will give a helping hand to the work of passing it by the legislature.

The bill was formally indorsed by the Illinois library association at the recent Bloomington meeting and a committee was appointed to urge its passage.

There is great need for an organized central authority in Illinois to administer in a systematic way the library activities of the state, and this bill—H. B. No. 207—seems to meet the need admirably. With the Library school at the University of Illinois sending out well-trained librarians, with a library department at Springfield sending out not only traveling libraries but traveling librarians to help the struggling small libraries, with the good strong state library association for trustees, librarians and assistants, and PUBLIC LIBRARIES to help all of them, Illinois would not be long in taking her place among the first rank of library states in the country.

Librarians and trustees are urged to make a special request of their representatives and senators in the state legislature to vote and work for this bill for a library department.

The A. L. A. bulletin—A most welcome and pleasing pamphlet is No. 1 of Vol. 1 of the Bulletin of the American library association, issued in January.

For some time it has been felt at headquarters that something of the kind was needed, that a more personal note than was furnished by its other publications was required to interest the members of the A. L. A. in the work the association was doing, so after due deliberation the Bulletin was decided upon.

The main purpose the Bulletin, as announced, will serve, will be as a means of communication with the members of the association, to keep them informed as to the action of the council, the publications and plans of the Publishing Board, to announce meetings of the associations and arrangements for them.

The Bulletin will be sent to every member of the association free of charge, taking the place of the A. L. A. Booklist in that respect, which will hereafter be sent only to subscribers. This would seem to be a wise change. The Booklist was sent to a very large number whose interests lie outside of its scope, and oftentimes it served no purpose whatever, though it was a charge on the A. L. A. to send it.

Typographically, the Bulletin is extremely attractive and its tone is pitched in a high professional key. It will be published at stated periods, six or eight times a year, as may be necessary for the information of A. L. A. members.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES takes pleasure in recommending the Bulletin, as it is outlined in No. 1, Vol. 1, to all who are connected with library work, as a source of inspiration and information on A. L. A. matters, and extends best wishes to the undertaking.

Proposed Library Legislation for Illinois

House bill 207, introduced by Hon. F. J. Heintz of Jacksonville, Ill.

A bill for an act to create the Illinois Department of Libraries, to promote the establishment and efficiency of free public libraries and to provide for the establishment, care and maintenance of free traveling libraries.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That there is hereby created the Illinois State library board, to be composed of five members, of which the governor shall be a member, *ex officio*. Four members shall be appointed by the governor by and with the consent of the senate. The members first appointed by the governor shall serve for terms of one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4) years, respectively, from the first day of July, A. D. 1907, and thereafter all appointments shall be made for the term of four years, except such appointments as may be made to fill any vacancies on the board.

Sec. 2. The officers of the board shall be a president and vice-president, who shall be members of the board, and a secretary, and shall be elected at the annual meeting of the board held in July of each year and shall serve for a period of one year. The office of said board shall be at Springfield in rooms to be provided for that purpose in the State capital building.

Sec. 3. The State library established at the capital of the state by an act entitled, An act to revise the law in relation to the State library, approved February 25, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, shall be and the same is hereby turned over to and placed in the care, custody and control of the said Illinois state library board and shall be known as the Illinois state library.

Sec. 4. The said board shall have power to make and carry into effect such rules and regulations for its own government and for the conduct of the work contemplated by this act and for the care, arrangement and use of the books, maps,

charts, papers and furniture of the State library as they may deem proper. They shall have power to appoint a state librarian at a salary of not to exceed \$1,800 per annum and such assistants as they may deem necessary and to fix the salaries of said assistants.

Sec. 5. The librarian appointed by said board shall have the custody and charge of all books, maps, charts, papers and other things belonging to the State library or directed to be deposited therein and shall perform such other duties as the board may prescribe for the furtherance of the growth and efficiency of the library.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Library board, as opportunity may offer, to give advice and counsel or provide for the same through the employees of the State library to all free libraries and to all persons and communities which may propose to establish them, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, selecting and cataloging books and other details of library management; and said board may, in the discharge of this duty, hold library institutes in various parts of the state and issue such circulars, leaflets or pamphlets, containing such suggestions and information as will, in its discretion, encourage and aid in the establishment and conduct of such libraries.

Sec. 7. It shall also be the duty of the board to establish and maintain a system of free traveling libraries and make such rules and regulations and impose such conditions for the circulation of said libraries as may be necessary to guard against the loss, destruction or injury thereof and secure the prompt surrender and return of the same.

Sec. 8. The free traveling libraries provided for in this act shall consist of a variety of well-selected books, not exceeding 50 volumes for each library, and shall be loaned to such villages, towns or rural communities in the state, or to such clubs, literary societies or other organizations for circulation among people thereof, as shall apply to the board therefor and shall comply with the rules and

regulations of the board governing the circulation of such libraries.

Sec. 9. The board is hereby authorized to purchase the necessary books and supplies for said traveling libraries and for said state library, not in excess of the appropriation thereof, the same to be the property of the state of Illinois. The board is also authorized to establish at its discretion a library fund for voluntary contributions or donations for the benefit of said libraries upon such terms and conditions as they deem best, the principal or income therefrom to be expended in such manner as will best increase interest in and promote the efficiency of said libraries, and it is also authorized to receive gifts or bequests of books suitable for said libraries.

Sec. 10. No officer or member of said board shall receive any compensation for services as such officer or member. The actual expenses of members in attending meetings of the board and establishing libraries in this state, the actual expenses of any person sent by said board, to aid in organizing and improving libraries already established, when sent upon request of the officers of such libraries, the actual expenses of holding library institutes, the salary of the State librarian and assistants and all other necessary incidental expenses connected with the work of the board shall be paid as hereinafter provided. All bills incurred pursuant to this act shall be certified by the president and secretary of the board to the auditor of public accounts of this state, who is hereby authorized to draw his warrants on the state treasurer therefor, to be paid out of the appropriation made for that purpose. All printing necessary to carry out the purposes of this act shall be provided by the state out of funds not herein appropriated.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of said board, on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1909, and biennially thereafter, through its president and secretary, to submit a report of its acts and doings to the governor of the state, showing its receipts and expenditures,

books and supplies purchased, number of traveling libraries formed and circulation of same, free public libraries aided or established and including a summary of the annual reports of all free public libraries in the state, which report of such free libraries shall be furnished to said board, on request by the librarians of such libraries, and such report of said board shall be published as one of the public document series.

Sec. 12. There is hereby appropriated the sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 13. An act entitled, An act to revise the law in relation to the State library, approved February 25, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, and all other acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Stories

Of the West

Log of a cowboy. Adams.
Stories of a western town. French.
Captain of the Gray-horse troop. Garland.
Biography of a prairie girl. Gates.
Sky pilot. Gordon.
Snowbound at Eagle's. Harte.
Ramona. Jackson.
The throwback. Lewis.
New Mexico David. Lummis.
Pierre and his people. Parker.
Winning of the West. Roosevelt.
Blazed trail. White.
Virginian. Wister.

Supernatural stories

Man with the broken ear. About
Ardath. Corelli.
Romance of two worlds. Corelli.
Mr Isaacs. Crawford.
Roman singer. Crawford.
Peter Ibbetson. DuMaurier.
She. Haggard.
Rip Van Winkle. Irving.
Amos Judd. Mitchell.
Tales. Poe.
Counterparts. Sheppard.
Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. Stevenson.

Newark (N. J.) Public library list.

Book Buying

Bulletin No. 30 of A. L. A. committee on book buying

LIBRARY RECOGNITION WELCOMED BY BOOK AUCTIONEERS as indicated in Building of a book (Grafton Press, 1906). Chapter on Selling at auction, by John Anderson, Jr.

The Building of a book contains also an interesting article on the selection of books.

TIMES BOOK WAR: What is known in England as The Times book war still offers opportunities to American libraries to secure second-hand books in good condition at low prices. When giving an order for importation, say: Buy of Times Book Club, if possible.

"The only question at issue between the Times and the publishers is as to whether the Book Club shall or shall not be allowed to sell second-hand net books before they are six months old. The Times Book Club maintains its right to sell bona fide second-hand books when it likes and at what price it likes. The publishers try to prohibit this, and to enforce their prohibition by charging higher prices to the Times than to other purchasers and by withdrawing their advertisements from the Times."

G. B. Shaw, in a letter to the Times (Nov. 30), mentioning the fact that many authors have taken sides against that paper, asserts that these have been "duped by an interested trade agitation into supporting a trumped-up moral case against the Times in the mistaken interests of the publishers."

He says of the Times sale of second-hand books, to which the publishers object because the books are often as good as new:

As to all this pious horror about throwing new books at scrap prices on the market, pray how many books do we see every year produced by publishers who, too languid to sustain their interest in them, too poor to advertise them, and too incapable to distribute them, "remainder" them at a few pence a copy, and leave the author penniless or out of pocket, whilst the bookseller sells off the stock with a very fair profit at a large reduction on the published price? Can folly go further than that of the authors who have nothing to say about this abuse, but who shriek at the Times when it, too, remainders a book after having benefited both author and publisher, by buying every copy it remainders at full trade price?

Libraries should be prompt to take advantage of these sales, whether made by the publishers or by outsiders against the publishers' wishes.

Knowledge and Scientific News (London) has formed a "book club" for scientific works, somewhat on the plan of the Times. Subscribers only are admitted and an entrance

fee of ten shillings is charged. Catalog free.

"Each month a catalog of additions to the library will be published in *Knowledge*, and and this will add greatly to the usefulness of the club as compared to other libraries."

This may offer American libraries some opportunity for purchasing scientific books, and it will certainly furnish them valuable lists. The paper itself (*Knowledge*) is most useful and readable.

Frederick A. Stokes Co., 331 Fourth ave., New York, offer to send on request, to any library, books to be inspected and returned to them at their expense.

NEW CATALOGS OF REMAINDERS, ETC.: Neil Morrow Ladd Book Co., 646 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Geo. Harding, 64 Great Russell st., Bloomsburg, London, W. C. (No. 129). John Wheldon & Co., 38 Great Queen st., Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C. (Botany). John Britnell, 230 Yonge st., Toronto, Can. Nos. 194-5. Karl W. Hiersemann, Königstrasse 3, Leipzig. (No. 329, Numismatics.) Morris Book-Shop (No. 48), 152 Wabash ave., Chicago. Henry Gray (No. 262 A: Americana), East Acton, London. Van Nostrand's Monthly record of scientific literature (D. Van Nostrand Co., 23 Murray st., New York City) contains valuable lists. Free on application.

PROMOTE BOOK BUYING: One of the duties of a public library is to promote book-buying as well as book-borrowing, among its clients, and to encourage good reading in every way possible. Suggestions along this line: (1) Send for circulars of any good book. Stamp each: This book is in the library, and distribute. (2) Print on slips: This journal is sent to you at the suggestion of your public library, and send copies with addresses of some of the best people in your town to the publishers of some of the best journals, asking them to send the slips with sample copies to these addresses. (3) Get good lists of books issued by any publishers and stamp "All these books are in the ——— public library." Or write to the publishers that this is the case and say that you are willing to have them make public statement of the fact.

Catalogs of English dealers in remainders or second-hand books may be obtained through any importer, such as Stechert, Lemcke or Allen, on application.

A class list of best books published for The Library Association of the United Kingdom (Aug. '06) may be obtained for one shilling of the Library Supply Co., 181 Queen Victoria st., London, E. C.

Engineering books are well reviewed in the *Engineering News*. Reviews do not appear each week, but about once each month.

OUT OF PRINT BOOKS: Mrs. K. M. Jacob-

sen of Minnesota library commission, writes that the Cornu and Beer list of French fiction contains many o. p. books. The number of o. p. titles in A. L. A. Cat. steadily increases. In ordering from these, or any catalog that is not recent, indicate which orders should be canceled at once if o. p., and which should be followed up and bought. Usually it will pay better to substitute more recent works.

LENDING BOOKS TO LIBRARIES: The John R. Anderson Co., 67 Fifth ave., New York City, proposes to lend books to libraries from its stock "on the general basis of five cents a month," to be retained as long as desired and then returned, or purchased at a reduced price. They do not expect to lend in this way books that would be much worn by active circulation, but rather such as are wanted on approval.

PRICES: Conn. Bacteria, Yeasts and Molds (Ginn & Co.), listed at \$1.00, cost a recent purchaser \$1.08 net. The publishers explain that list prices of books in school department are raised when bound up for trade department, owing to larger discount allowed (1-3 instead of 1-6). The bookseller in this case allowed only 1-10 from the raised list price (\$1.20). These variations may cause trouble unless watched.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS: The number of "series" and "sets" of all kinds offered for sale by subscription is on the increase. A good rule is to purchase none of them. Such as are worth buying may be picked up after some delay at a price much nearer their actual value. Some historical works of undoubted value are exceptions to the general rule.

GERMAN BOOKS: The *Beiblatt* to the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* entitled, *Blätter für Volksbibliotheken und Leschallen*, contains excellent brief reviews of current German books, written specially for libraries. This *Bieblatt* may be obtained separately from Otto Harrassowitz, Leipsic. Price, \$1.00 per year. Bi-monthly.

BUY GOOD BOOKS SPECIALLY BOUND.

In a review of Mr. Dana's Notes on book-binding *The Library World* (London, December) disagrees with the author's advice (which has also been the advice of this committee) to place books freely in strong bindings before use, thus aiming to abolish re-binding. The reviewer thinks the saving of time and expense in re-binding is offset by delay and expense caused by preliminary binding, which occurs "while the interest in the books is freshest." This overlooks the fact that the preliminary binding should be from sheets, by arrangement with the publisher, so that the books are delivered bound on the day of publication, and there is thus

no delay. The reviewer also depreciates putting flimsy books into strong binding. This committee agrees with him. His indictment of some American books in this respect is interesting and along the line of the recent work of this committee. He says: "We contend that most of the American books printed on ribbed, heavily sized and clayed papers will not stand the ordeal of a half-a-dozen readings, without manifest signs of deterioration in the form of broken corners, frayed leaves and general decay, from which steel bindings and the finest stitching would not protect them. Had Mr. Dana discriminated in his advocacy of rebinding direct between ephemeral novels on rotten paper and books of a higher grade printed on tough fibrous paper, one could cordially agree with most of his conclusions."

This committee has tried to make it evident that the selection of books for preliminary strong binding requires judgment. In this matter there appears to be no noteworthy difference between English and American experience.

Bulletin No. 31

The following purchases at low rates were made by a single library in New York during the past few months. They are quoted here to show what may be done in the way of money-saving. Compare prices with your own bills to see whether you are taking sufficient advantage of second-hand and remainder sales and purchases by auction.

Nearly all these sets are in fresh condition. Many in original wrappers. All are latest editions.

	Pub.	Purchased for.
Appleton's Universal cyclo. & atlas, ¾ morocco, 12 v.	\$ 84.00	\$ 32.50
Encyclopedia Americana, ½ morocco, 16 v.	96.00	40.00
Encyclopedia Britannica, 10th ed., ½ morocco, 25 v.	175.00	26.00
Encyclopedia Britannica, 10th ed., cloth, 11 v.	61.75	36.00
Encyclopedia Britannica, 10th ed., ½ Russia, 17 v.	65.00
New International cyclo., ½ Russia, 21 v.	120.00	90.00
New International cyclo. full Russia, 21 v.	160.00	100.00
Century dictionary, 1900 ed., ½ morocco, 10 v.	45.00
Funk & Wagnall's Standard dict., ½ Russia, 2 v.	25.00	13.00
Jewish encyclopedia, 12 v.	84.00	50.00
Warner Library world's best literature, ½ morocco, 31 v.	90.00	22.50
Warner Library world's best literature, Buckram, 46 v.	157.00	35.00

Garnett—Universal anthology, ¾ morocco, 33 v.....	\$247.00	\$50.00
Garnett & Gosse—English literature, sub. ed., ½ morocco, 4 v.	40.00	14.50
Larned—History for ready reference, 6 v.....	36.00	16.00
Moulton—Library of literary criticism, 8 v.....	40.00	24.00
Brewer—World's best essays—Kaiser, ½ morocco, 10 v..	50.00	17.50
Brewer—World's best orations—Kaiser, ½ morocco, 10 v.	50.00	15.00
Carman—World's best poetry—Morris, ½ morocco, 10 v..	38.00	17.50
Appleton's Cyclopaedia American biography, 6 v.....	30.00	8.00
Reclus—Universal geography, ½ morocco, 19 v.....	27.00
Harper's Cyclopaedia of U. S. history, 10 v.....	31.00	8.50
Historians' history of world—Outlook, ¾ morocco, 25 v..	125.00	50.00
Stedman & Hutchinson, Library of Amer. lit., 11 v....	33.00	12.00
Reed—Modern eloquence, 15 v.	52.50	22.50
Burton Holmes' lectures, 10 v.	50.00	20.00
World's famous places and peoples—sub. ed., 37 v.....	129.50	37.00
Armour inst. of technology cyclo., ½ morocco, 12 v....	60.00	23.50
March—Thesaurus dictionary, ½ leather	15.00	5.00
Johnson—Battles and leaders of civil war, ½ morocco, 4 v.	28.00	10.00
Johnson—Great events by famous historians, 20 v.....	70.00	25.00
Perrot & Chipiez—History of ancient art, 12 v.....	75.00	38.25
Bailey—Cyclopedia of American horticulture, 6 v.....	30.00	18.00
Balzac's works—C. Wormley trans. H. Pratt & Co., 43 v.	64.50	24.75
Balzac's works—C. Wormley trans. Little, Brown, 39 v....	59.50	15.00
Cooper's works—Pathfinder Sub. ed.—Put., ½ morocco, 16 v.	40.00	19.00
Dumas' works—Marie Antoinette—sub. ed. Little, Brown, 34 v.....	59.50	18.00
Stevenson's works—Biographical ed.—Scrib, full leather, 25 v.	31.00	17.00
Thackeray's works—Subscription ed., 30 v.....	60.00	18.70
Recent auction purchases. Save for specific items, auction sales are factory as low rate purchases from dealers.		
Encyclopedia Britannica, 10th ed., ½ morocco, 35 v.....	\$250.00	73.50
Larned—History for ready reference, ½ morocco, 6 v..	45.00	18.60

Cooper's works—Subscription ed., 32 v.....	\$27.20
Balzac's works, ½ leather, 20 v.	\$20.00 5.75
Dumas' works—Subscription ed.—Little, Brown, 44 v....	26.90
Morley—English men of letters, 36 v.....	27.00 9.36
Committee: Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman, N. Y. P. L., 209 W. 23; John Cotton Dana, Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt F. L., Baltimore, Md.	

Recommendations on Book Prices

Forbes library, Feb. 4, 1907.

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

After five years of illegal combination, the publishers book trust has officially disbanded, changing their agreement to uphold the "net price" system into a recommendation to the members to act as individuals according to the same plan. This may be only a change in name, and may not result in any relief to the libraries.

I suggest, however, that the Committee on bookbuying and the members of the American library association consider carefully whether they should not recommend to their members not to buy books published by such publishers as do not give the booksellers the privilege of allowing libraries any discount they please. Should not the association also investigate this new recommendation, consulting legal talent, to see if it is not sufficient ground for action against the officers of the American publishers' association for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law?

Two large publishing firms in England have announced that they will issue their novels for 2s 6d, or about 62 cents. If they can make a profit large enough to justify this action, why cannot our publishers issue novels now listed at \$1.50 for 75 cents? The books only cost 20 cents to manufacture, and with 10 cents or even 15 cents as royalty, and five cents for advertising, they can afford to sell to the dealer for 50 cents, and make 20 per cent profit. The dealer, who now only receives at most 27 cents, could well afford to sell an increased

number at 25 cents, a profit of 33 per cent.

If publishers would spend some of the money now wasted in sending libraries circulars of fake subscription books in furnishing to them a well-written summary of the contents of the books they publish, they would be doing the libraries a great favor. For one, I must say that I pay no attention to these "special offers," rarely opening the envelopes.

W. P. CUTTER.

Copyright Legislation

Both houses of Congress have now before them a copyright bill, reported from the committees on patents, January 29.

It is evident that the attempt of the American publishers' association to pass a bill which would give them "everything in sight" did not appeal to the sense of justice of the committees. At any rate, the bill as reported eliminates all the features to which libraries have objected.

The first section, printed in the December PUBLIC LIBRARIES, which was drawn by the attorney of the publishers to give control of prices, has been stricken from the bill, and the language of the present law has been substituted.

Libraries are allowed to import one copy of any book in any one invoice, without any restriction.

The requirement for printing the copyright date, which was omitted in the old bill, has been re-inserted.

I wish to acknowledge the uniform courtesy of the members of both committees, in listening not only to arguments at public hearings, but in receiving the representative of the Library copyright league at several occasions during the process of the framing of the bill. These men have worked night and day of a busy session, and deserve the thanks of the public for the conscientiousness with which they have fulfilled their obligations to the people.

There is some doubt as to whether a bill can pass at this session. The fight is by no means over, but the outlook is bright.

W. P. CUTTER,

Sec'y, Library copyright league.

Printed Cards from the Library of Congress*

How to order them

1 Send to the librarian of Congress for a copy of the Handbook of Card Distribution. Study this thoroughly, especially p. 30.

2 Always try to order by serial number. You can get this from A. L. A. Booklist, the A. L. A. catalog (dictionary part), and the lists published by the League of library commissions.

3 Always send in orders on slips the size of a catalog card, one slip for each order. Do not use sheets.

4 Put the serial number in the center of the slips and the name of your library at the bottom. Indicate the number of cards you wish, thus: 3-18506/4, meaning that you wish four copies of card No. 3-18506. Where you do not know how many cards are needed, follow the order scheme given in Bulletin No. 12, published by the Card distribution section of the Library of Congress.

5 When you can't find the serial number, write the author's name (in full where known) at the top of the card, the title below it, and the number of cards wanted in the upper right corner. Put the name of your library at the bottom of the card.

6 Slips should be arranged in the order of the serial numbers, or alphabetically when you order by author and title. An extra charge is made if you do not do this.

7 Mail the orders in envelopes on which you have pasted a "frank" sent by the Library of Congress. Thus postage costs you nothing.

8 Make a deposit of \$1.00 with the Card distribution section before you begin to order. They will notify you when it is exhausted, and then you send another deposit, etc. This is a necessary preliminary step.

*From report of N. J. library association.

How to use them

1 Order cards when you order the books. If books are given to your library, it generally pays to hold them until the cards come, which is on an average (in New Jersey) three days from date of order.

2 Put class number of the book in upper left corner of all the cards you use. Do this with pen or typewriter. This is all you need to do to author and shelf-list cards.

3 Write subjects on the top line of card to make it a "subject card." Use the subjects printed on the cards unless they conflict with your headings already in use. Some of the cards will not have subjects; then write your own on top line.

4 There may be some variation between the cards and the copy of the book you have, such as 1905 on card and 1906 on book. In such cases alter the printed cards to fit the books. Where the differences are extensive it is better to draw a pencil line through the parts that are wrong, and to write the correct form in with ink.

5 Use as many copies of the printed cards as you can. There should be at least one each for (1) shelf-list, (2) author entry, (3) subject entry, (4) title entry (for fiction). You can also use them for editor or other "references" by writing the editor's name on top line and filing in proper place, and for analyticals in the same way.

W. W. BISHOP.

Princeton University library.

Interesting Things in Print

One of the best of the short-sentence books is that entitled *Success nuggets*, by O. S. Marden, published by Thomas Y. Crowell, New York. There is a certain age when this sort of book appeals very strongly to young people, and *Success nuggets* is one of the best of its kind.

The Carnegie institution of Washington, D. C., publishers of the *Index*

medicus, in sending out a notice in regard to the publication, closes with the following:

Unless it appears that the *Index medicus* is of greater service to the medical profession and can help to support itself to a greater extent than in the past, it may become advisable to discontinue its publication.

The subscription price is \$5.00 a year, paid in advance, for which subscribers receive an index of the world's medical literature, the titles in less familiar foreign languages being translated into English.

The handy little periodical *What's in the magazines*, published monthly by the Dial Company of Chicago, has been enlarged both in size and contents though not beyond the point of convenience. To the busy librarian this little periodical cannot but be invaluable. Its *Notes and News* and its *Magazine Miscellanea* give a personal touch extremely enjoyable. Classified descriptive lists of the leading articles in the leading magazines are time savers for which librarians are always in search. The small price at which *What's in the magazines* is issued, 50 cents a year, places it within the reach of everyone. Librarians can very properly call the attention of the users of the library to this little publication, which is beyond question one of the most useful periodicals for busy people that is published.

The second set of two volumes in the *Literature of libraries* series, edited by John Cotton Dana and Henry W. Kent, has appeared. The pleasure given by the first set is not diminished by this second set, which in every way meets the high expectation those interested have felt since the unusual project of putting this material before the public in this form was announced.

Volume 3 of the set contains the *Life of Sir Thomas Bodley*, written by himself, together with the First draft of statutes of the Public library at Oxon. A most interesting and sympathetic preface dealing with Sir Thomas and his work is presented by Ruth Shepard Granniss of New York.

The statutes present a most decided

contrast in the attitude of that time and the present toward that captious factor, the public. The oath required then of users of the library sounds very deterrent to-day, but the public has changed with the times.

Volume 4 contains Parochial libraries in Scotland, by James Kirkwood, first published anonymously in 1699, and traced afterward to the author by means of a second tract relating to the same subject. These tracts, except for their quaint phraseology, sound very like the library doctrine of to-day, except for the insistent sounding of the religious note in them.

The form and style of bookmaking in this series are consistent with the quaint character of the text, and all combined present a most attractive addition to library literature.

The publishers, A. C. McClurg & Co., promise the concluding two volumes in the early spring.

Notes From the Committee on Book-binding.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have agreed to issue Hill's Pettison twins in an edition specially bound for library use. This book is listed in the February A. L. A. book list. Word from the publishers was received too late to have notice of this special edition included. Price to libraries is \$1.10.

F. A. Stokes Company will issue Harold Blindloss' new novel, the Dust of conflict, in a special library edition. Price to libraries is \$1.10.

A. C. McClurg & Co. will issue, some time during the year, editions of standard fiction and have agreed to put them into a special binding for libraries.

A. L. BAILEY,
W. P. CUTTER,
DR G. E. WIRE.

[Reports from several libraries at the meeting of the Illinois library association, remarked on the satisfactory wear given by the special library binding recently offered by Scribner's Sons. Other satisfactory binding will be made known as reported.—Note by Editor.]

Library Schools

Carnegie Library of Atlanta

The Southern library school began its course on Administration on February 1. This course, which covers 20 lectures given by the director, is especially stressed in the work of the class, as the school makes a specialty with its graduates of organization work in small libraries of the South.

Sara Manypenny of Washington, D. C., a graduate of the class of 1906, has just been appointed to a position in the Catalog division of the Library of Congress.

Lila May Chapman, also a graduate of the 1906 class, has completed the organization and cataloging of two new Carnegie libraries, Ensley and Gadsden, Ala., and is now doing work in the Carnegie library of Atlanta.

ANNE WALLACE.

University of Illinois

The most interesting fact to be recorded for the month of February is the course of lectures given by Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the Iowa library commission, on the problems of the small library. These lectures were made possible through the generosity of the Illinois state library school association. Miss Tyler spoke on the following subjects: What constitutes a small library, its limitations, its problems and its advantages; Organization and reorganization, simplifying the records; The library trustees and the library budget; Hours and the time schedule; Library housekeeping, care of the building and equipment; Library extension through library commissions, The league of library commissions.

The February meeting of the Library club was held on the evening of February 6 at the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority house. The subject under discussion was How to stimulate general reading in a college library. Letters had been sent to all members of the senior class in the college of engineers, asking for suggestions as to ways and means of developing interest in the library among

students of technology. Hilda K. White read a paper based upon returns from the letters and upon careful examination of the readers' cards held by the senior engineers. Miss Tyler was the guest of the club. About a dozen members of the junior class applied for admission to membership.

The university community, during the first week of February, had the pleasure of hearing a course of lectures delivered by Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard. Prof. Royce gave five lectures on the general subject of Loyalty as an ethnical ideal. A number of library school students attended the course.

The library school is trying an experiment, from the success of which much is expected. The members of the senior class have been assigned to various public libraries throughout the state for a month of practical public library experience, as follows: Bloomington, Lucy P. Williams; Danville, Hilda K. White; Decatur, Nina Shaffer; Evanston, Valeria Fetterman; Galesburg, Litta Banschbach and Elizabeth Burnside; Jacksonville, Edith Spray; Joliet, Agnes Nichol and Myra O'Brien; Oak Park, Elizabeth McKnight and Eva McMahon; Rockford, Bess Wilson and Alice Johnson. Belle Caldwell, Frances Fiend and Mabel Richardson, who wish to specialize in college library work, will stay for work at the University of Illinois library.

FRANCES SIMPSON.

Pratt Institute

The Library chapter of the Pratt institute Neighborhood association has provided some new work for the students of the library school in the shape of story telling. A number of the students have volunteered and two go at a time to the circle, sometimes composed of boys, sometimes of boys and girls. One tells the story while the other assists, finding seats for the children, seeing to the light and ventilation of the room and keeping order, if necessary. The following week the assistant becomes the story teller.

Since our last report the students have listened to admirable lectures by Mrs S. C. Fairchild, on The presidents of the

A. L. A., by Dr J. H. Canfield, on The public library from the point of view of the educator, and by Miss Stearns on several library questions. Miss Stearns favored the school with a supplementary talk entitled *Regulate your hurry*, given in the evening, to which the librarians of Brooklyn were invited, and after which there was an informal reception to the lecturer.

The visits to libraries during the spring vacation will this year cover the New England "circuit" and will be made by the majority of the class.

Miss Wood, the special student of the class, librarian of Boone college library, Wu Chang, China, has finished her work at the school and is occupying her remaining leave of absence in securing exchanges and gifts for the library, which is planning to do new and improved work for the native students of the college, the government schools and the general public. The medical course is hereafter to be in English, and English and American medical books are among the library's desiderata, therefore. It is very much hoped by those of us who have imbibed some of Miss Wood's enthusiasm and who know of her sacrifices that she may be successful in her quest. An address to which gifts may be sent is Miss M. E. Wood, care Church Mission House, 281 Fourth av., New York.

The following appointments, promotions and changes of position have taken place among graduates of the school since the last announcements made:

Mrs Adelaide V. Maltby, 1900, has recently been appointed head of the Chatham square branch of the New York public library.

Helen C. Forbes, 1904, has been made children's librarian of the same branch.

Jessie Sibley, 1906, has been transferred from the East Liberty branch to the main library of Pittsburgh as assistant in the circulating department.

Marcia Dalphin, 1905, has been appointed children's librarian at the Tompkins square branch of the New York public library.

Luella Beaman, 1906, has been engaged as cataloger and general assistant

by the Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) public library.

Alice S. Cole, 1906, has taken Miss Dalphin's place as children's librarian at the Mt. Vernon public library.

Laura Sikes, 1900, has been appointed children's librarian of the Carnegie library of Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The annual luncheon and business meeting took place on January 30.

Annette P. Ward, 1904, has been engaged as librarian of the Parish library of the Church of the Ascension, New York City.

Enid Hawkins, 1906, has been appointed librarian of the Stevens polytechnic institute, Hoboken, N. J.

Julia Rupp, 1906, has been appointed librarian of the Public library at Oil City, Pa.

MARY W. PLUMMER, Director.

Western Reserve university

The practice work in the Public library has been shifted to the new Hough branch to give the students the experience in the preparation, opening and subsequent busy work incidental to a new building. For several weeks they will be scheduled for evening work.

Both the adult and children's exercises at the opening of the branch were attended by the students also.

On January 22, the evening before the public opening, Mr and Mrs Brett and Miss Eastman gave a reception in the Hough building to the library staff and the library school. The trustees of the library and their wives assisted in receiving, and the staff of the branch acted as hostesses on the floor, displaying the beauties of their new building to their admiring fellow workers.

On January 12 the regular class spent a pleasant evening at the home of Miss Barden; a mock examination afforded a great deal of amusement, the climax to which came in the announcement that the ingenious answers to such questions as Define a library visit, Where would you look to find the spare moments of a library school student? Name the uses of red ink, etc., will furnish material

for the *University annual*, for which the committee was duly grateful.

The week of January 28 was given up to the writing of the midyear's examinations.

With the first week of the second semester the following subjects are begun: Subject heading, given by Miss Whittlesey; Bibliography, general and special, by Mr Williams; Children's work, Miss Power and Miss Burnite; Book numbers, Miss Evans.

Wisconsin library school

The first semester of the Wisconsin library school ended January 30, 1907, and the following day marked the beginning of the second semester, when the students left for their several laboratory appointments in the libraries co-operating with the school. The laboratory months are designed to give opportunity to work out in actual practice the theories discussed in lectures and seminars and the problems arising in the classroom. The busiest months of the library year are chosen for this work.

The students have been most cordially received by the libraries and made to feel that they were useful. It is planned that each student shall work in two different libraries, that the experience gained may be as varied as possible. Each appointment covers four weeks. Details in connection with the appointments, as boarding places, baggage, etc., were carefully considered, not only on account of the welfare of the students but because of the opportunity afforded for business training. Each student, as a reference problem, handed in a complete itinerary of her journeys, worked out from railroad timetables. As the school pays the traveling expenses, blanks for expenses were distributed, which will be returned to the office for auditing after each trip.

The laboratory work is in direct charge of the local librarian, while the faculty of the school has a general oversight of the work, visiting each library several times while the students are stationed there. The student is received on

the footing of an assistant and is given an actual place on the schedule. The day's work is from seven and a half to eight hours, with one free half-day each week.

That the classroom and laboratory works may be closely correlated, blanks for observation and record were given each student; these are to be filled out during the month spent in each library and used as the basis of seminary discussion on the resumption of class work.

To the original list of nine co-operating libraries, two others, those of Marinette and Ripon, have been added; both asked for student help, which was granted, as both were doing work that would give excellent experience to a student. At Neenah two of the students are reorganizing the high school library, ready for its quarters in the new high school building. The public libraries of Appleton, Baraboo, Beloit, Madison, Menasha, Neenah, Oshkosh, Portage and Watertown are also co-operating.

The social side of life has not been neglected even with a full curriculum. There have been various "at homes" by the faculty and a delightful Christmas party given by two members of the class. Dr and Mrs Thwaites included the class in their invitation to the party that they give annually to the library workers in Madison.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE,
Preceptor.

Public Library of Cincinnati Examination

In the examination at the first of the year for the new library class in the Cincinnati public library, the following questions were used:

Answer one question in group 1-5, one in group 6-10, one in group 11-15 and seven others. Answer 10 questions in all, but no more. If more than 10 questions are answered, only the first 10 will be considered. Credits will be given for neatness, spelling and penmanship.

1 Give an account of the Persian wars, stating the causes and results.

2 Write briefly of the Gracchi and their reforms.

3 Outline the steps leading to the American revolution and name the men prominent in the history of the country at that time.

4 Give an account of the revolt of the Netherlands.

5 Name the principal events of the reign of Queen Victoria.

6 Give an account of the Lake school of poets, naming the important works of each.

7 Name two epic and two lyric poems and the author of each.

8 Name two Greek, two Roman, two Italian, two French, two German, one Spanish, one Norwegian, one Polish and two Russian authors not mentioned elsewhere on this paper and name two works by each.

9 Name two works by each of the following: Alexander Pope, Christopher Marlowe, John Milton, Rudyard Kipling, Henry James, Robert Louis Stevenson, Alexandre Dumas, George Sand, Victor Hugo, Jean Baptiste Poquelin Molière, Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Gerhart Hauptmann, William Dean Howells, Francis Parkman, Washington Irving, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Fiske, Henry Van Dyke.

10 Characterize briefly: Sagas, Koran, Niebelungenlied, Kalevala, Troubadours, York plays, Morte d'Arthur, Chanson de Roland, Meistersingers.

11 Characterize briefly: Richard Strauss, A. J. Cassatt, Sir Isaac Newton, Lorenzo de Medici, Copernicus, James Bryce, William R. Hearst, Sir Mortimer Durand, Oscar Straus, Sir Richard Burton, Ferdinand Brunetiere.

12 Who were: Doukhobors, Hussites, Lollards, Jesuits, Mahomet, Confucius, Buddha, Waldenses, Albigenses?

13 Name two oratorios, two German operas, two Italian operas, three symphonies, giving the composer of each.

14 Discuss the present relations of church and state in France.

15 Write briefly of the Japanese in San Francisco.

Library Meetings

California—The first session of the annual meeting of the California library association was called to order on the afternoon of January 3 by President James L. Gillis in the rooms of the Contemporary club at Redlands. The address of welcome was given by Hon. J. J. Suess, mayor of Redlands, who included in his address an invitation to the guests to pick oranges from his orchard during the drive on the following morning.

After responding to the mayor's address, President Gillis gave his annual report, which embodied the reports of the district presidents. The plan of dividing the state into working districts, which was tried this year for the first time, has been most successful. There were held during the year seven district meetings in widely scattered parts of the state, two special meetings of the whole association and four meetings of the Executive committee. The association has grown from its 10 initial members in 1895 to a membership of 228 individuals and nine libraries, representing 45 trustees, a gain of 87 for the year.

The reports of the various officers and committees were received.

Charles S. Greene of the nominating committee presented the following ticket for the ensuing year: President, James L. Gillis, California state library; vice-president, Melvin G. Dodge, Stanford university library; secretary-treasurer, Alice J. Haines, California state library.

The first speaker of the second session was A. K. Smiley, the venerable founder of the A. K. Smiley public library of Redlands, who spoke very interestingly and was well received.

Charles S. Greene gave some of his impressions of his visit to the Narragansett Pier meeting of the A. L. A.

Mrs Charles F. Schwan, trustee of the Pomona public library, read a paper on the duties of a trustee.

Ernest Bruncken of the State library read a paper on the work of the Legislative reference department of the California state library.

Election of officers followed.

C. F. Lummis, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented a set of resolutions which were unanimously adopted, expressing the thanks of the association for courtesies received and offered by various places and individuals.

A resolution inviting the A. L. A. to hold its meeting in Los Angeles was also unanimously voted.

Trustees' meeting

After the adjournment of the general session the meeting of the trustees' section was held. Kirke W. Field, trustee of the A. K. Smiley public library, acted as chairman and Mrs Beatrice S. Schwan of the Pomona public library as secretary.

Lyman Evans of the Riverside public library spoke briefly on Art in the library. Rev. Charles Pease, president of the Long Beach public library board of trustees, told of the division of labor among the members of the board. Charles S. Greene, trustee of the California state library, advocated inter-library loans and liberal advertising of a library's resources. Mrs Schwan spoke of the co-operation between school and library in Pomona.

A trustees' section of the association was formed and the following officers chosen: President, Vincent Neale, trustee of San Rafael public library; vice-president, Charles S. Greene of Oakland; secretary, Mrs Beatrice S. Schwan of Pomona.

One of the most interesting and profitable features of the meeting was the illustrative exhibit of library methods, which was duly arranged by Mabel E. Prentiss, one of the State library organizers. Mrs Alice G. Whitbeck, children's librarian of the Berkeley public library, told a story to a group of interested auditors to illustrate the method of conducting the story hour in her library.

Social meeting

The annual dinner was held on the evening of January 4, about 70 guests being present. All gave heed to the admonition printed on the top of the menu:

Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow your tickets run out.

At the close of the dinner President Gillis announced the appointment of the new district officers, as follows: First district, Susan T. Smith, librarian of the Chico normal school; second district, Mrs Alice G. Whitbeck, children's librarian, Berkeley public library; Third district, Margaret Dold, librarian of Hanford public library; Fourth district, Mrs Charles F. Schwan, trustee of Pomona public library.

The first speaker of the evening, Hon. J. J. Suess, was then introduced by President Gillis, who acted as toastmaster. Mr. Suess spoke of the pleasure it had been to the people of Redlands to entertain the association and suggested the desirability of forming historical museums in connection with libraries, especially in the newer communities.

A. K. Smiley, the next speaker, gave the desirable qualifications of a librarian and ended by saying that Redlands was fortunate in having a librarian who possessed all these qualifications, a sentiment that, judging from the applause with which it was received, was concurred in by all present.

Irving B. Richman, trustee of the public library of Muscatine, Iowa, was present as the guest of the association and spoke of the need of economizing space in the modern public library and the danger of accumulation, in the zeal for forming local history collections, almost worthless material, to the exclusion of matter of real value.

A plea for increased appropriations to the State library was made by Charles S. Greene, librarian of the Oakland public library and trustee of the State library. Unless the present legislature grants an increased appropriation the library will not only be unable to extend its activities but will be obliged to withdraw from some of the work it has already undertaken.

Charles F. Lummis, librarian of the Los Angeles public library, spoke of the benefits derived from meetings of library associations, and said that such meet-

ings helped solve the problem of how to be human though librarians.

Vice-president Melvin G. Dodge, librarian of Stanford university, enumerated the things, material and immaterial, which he hoped to take with him as the result of the meeting. The sentiment that the mere sight of Mr. Smiley was a privilege to be long remembered met with hearty approval.

The last speaker was Dr George E. Gates, president of Pomona college, who held that the chief mission of librarians in a community was to disseminate true sentiment as opposed to sentimentality.

The motion to adjourn brought to a close one of the most interesting and profitable meetings in the history of the association.

The social features of the meeting began the morning of the third, when the main body of delegates arrived in Los Angeles and were welcomed at the station by Miss Jacobus, librarian of the Pomona public library, and Miss Russ, librarian of the Pasadena public library. At Riverside the party went to the Public library and were received by H. L. Carnahan, trustee, and Miss Kyle, librarian of the library. After inspecting the building, one of the most beautiful and artistic in the state, the delegates were taken for luncheon to the Hotel Glenwood. The beauties of this famous inn and the luncheon were thoroughly appreciated by the visitors.

The evening of the third was devoted to a reception given to the association by the members of the Contemporary club of Redlands in the rooms of their beautiful club house. Nearly 200 guests were present and altogether the occasion was a memorable one.

Those who were privileged to take the automobile drive given the delegates Friday morning by the members of the Board of Trade will not soon forget the experience. The route selected was over the Sunset drive and Smiley Heights. The day was an ideal one and the sight of orange orchards yellow with fruit, the encircling snow-capped mountains glistening in the sun, the beautiful views

that met one at each turn of the winding road, made a combination of rare beauty that perhaps nowhere else in the world could be seen in such perfection.

Invitations from Pasadena, Long Beach and Los Angeles for various excursions and entertainment had to be declined on account of time limit.

Chicago—The annual social meeting of the Chicago library club was held on the evening of January 10 in the directors' rooms of the Chicago public library. Mr Roden announced that this meeting was in part a celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the first regular meeting of the club, which was held January 8, 1892. He gave a very brief account of what the club had done during these fifteen years, speaking especially of Dr Poole, its first president, and of the club's publications, the Union list of serials and the Handbook of Chicago libraries.

The first number on the program was given by Mr Barr of John Crerar library, who played one of McDowell's Sea pieces. It was an unusual pleasure to hear a librarian at the piano and Mr Barr's music was warmly applauded. By the time Miss Bagley had sung twice on the program the club decided that more than one librarian was versatile. Miss Harding of the Anna Morgan school gave a series of delightfully entertaining monologues: An incident of the French market and Women we sometimes meet—in a shoe shop, At the village sewing society and On a suburban train. Miss Roden very generously played twice, Godard's fourth Barcarolle mazurka and two numbers of McDowell's Fireside tales. After the program ice cream and cake were served and a social hour followed.

* * * * *

The regular meeting of the Chicago library club was held Thursday evening, February 14, at the Chicago public library. The president, Mr Roden, called the meeting to order. The following names were presented for membership and duly elected: Miss Wyeth of the Northwestern university library, Miss Wright and Miss Chidesters of the Evan-

ston public library, Miss Graffius of the Armour institute library and Mr Lewis of the library department of the Library Bureau. The resignations of Mabel McIlvaine, Miss Granger and Mrs Weeks were received and accepted.

Announcement was made of the meeting of the Illinois state library association, to be held in Bloomington February 20-22.

Special attention was called to the next meeting of the club, when Prof. E. E. Sparks of the University of Chicago will give a lecture on the History of Chicago. The date of this meeting will be Wednesday, March 13.

Mr Roden then introduced Mr Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin free library commission. Mr Legler explained that his subject, a little catalog of lost books, was an address with "bookish flavor" and would be in no way technical, and so it proved to be. Mr Legler's "little catalog" consisted of titles of books mentioned in literature, which he has been unable to identify in any library catalog or trade list. In browsing about he has been attracted by many interesting old titles. His idea seemed to be that the books which interested our friend Samuel Pickwick would certainly interest us, that Prospero's Book of Magic would be a most valuable possession and that to know the title of Catherine de Medici's poisoned book would more than satisfy an idle curiosity. His many other citations from Middlemarch, Newcomes, Quo Vadis, Vicar of Wakefield and the works of Charles Lamb made a most entertaining list of unidentified titles. The subject was unique and the address altogether delightful. Mr Roden expressed to Mr Legler the club's appreciation and thanked him for a most enjoyable evening. ELLEN GARFIELD SMITH, Sec'y.

Georgia—The Georgia library association held its sixth annual meeting in the classroom of the Southern library school Carnegie library of Atlanta, Jan. 25-26, 1907.

The first session was held on Friday afternoon at 3 and was called to order by the secretary, Miss Wallace, who in-

introduced the new president, Mrs Eugene B. Heard, who had been appointed by the executive committee to fill the unexpired term of the late president, Walter B. Hill.

Mrs Heard then presented her address, which set forth in detail the work of the association for the past year and expressed the need for well selected and annotated lists for young people.

The program of the afternoon, which was devoted to the history of the American library association, and its approaching conference at Asheville, N. C., was then carried out, the following members and visitors taking part in the discussion: Dr J. H. T. McPherson of the University of Georgia; Mrs A. S. Ross, Charlotte, N. C.; Margaret Dunlap of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Laura Hammond of the Georgia school of technology; Elfrida Everhart, reference librarian Carnegie library of Atlanta; Mrs Percival Sneed of the Georgia library commission; Mrs E. G. McCabe of the Atlanta Woman's club.

The association authorized the executive committee to issue circulars advertising the Asheville meeting of the A. L. A. among the Georgia librarians.

Immediately after the afternoon session tea was served by the members of the Southern library school, and this informal reception in the cozy classroom, appropriately decorated and by the light of an open fire, was greatly enjoyed.

The second session was called to order by the vice-president, Dr J. H. T. McPherson, who appointed committees on nominations and resolutions.

The first subject on the program was the Various activities of a modern library commission, and was presented by Mrs J. K. Ottley, secretary of the Georgia library commission, who outlined the work being done in other states by active commissions. Mrs Eugene Heard then spoke of the traveling library system which is being operated by the Seaboard Air Line, and Mrs Sneed told of the work being done by the Georgia library commission. Under the auspices of the commission she is preparing a

handbook of the libraries of Georgia, which will also include the Georgia library laws, and the history of the State association and commission.

Miss Wallace then conducted a round table on the organization of a small library, and Miss Rankin opened an interesting discussion on technical library work.

Immediately after adjournment the members of the association were entertained at luncheon at the Capital City club.

Massachusetts—The 64th meeting of the Massachusetts library club was held in the lecture hall of the Boston public library January 17. Three principal topics were discussed: First, Improper inducements to read books, by W. L. Sayer of New Bedford. Second, How to buy photographs, by H. D. Wadlin, Boston public library, and Miss Abbott, curator of art in Wellesley college. Third, What the library can do to help the Sunday school, by S. W. Foss, Somerville public library, and Miss Williams of Malden public library.

It was voted to publish at the expense of the club the information contained in Mr Wadlin's and Miss Abbott's papers, giving the names and addresses of firms, both in this country and abroad, from whom photographs and process pictures can be obtained.

A round table on Work with children was conducted by Miss Perry of Fairhaven, which brought out some very interesting points.

Miss Forrest of Milton discussed Cash accounts at the delivery desk. Charging systems also brought out various opinions from the number who discussed them.

Paints and calcimines were discussed by Miss Keys of Lancaster and Miss Perry of Fairhaven.

The usual diversion of opinion was exhibited in discussing the question of fines for over-due books.

Work with clubs was presented very interestingly by Miss Wheeler, Leominster and Miss Sornborger.

GERTRUDE E. FORREST, Recorder.

In connection with the meeting of the Massachusetts library club in the Boston public library, January 17, 1907, there was held a meeting of college librarians of New England. There were present 27 persons, representing 12 college librarians. W. C. Lane of Harvard was elected chairman of the meeting and H. L. Koopman of Brown secretary. It was voted to organize an association of New England college librarians. Dr Louis N. Wilson of Clark university was elected secretary of the association. There was great interest in the organization and a general consideration of the work to be done. It was voted to hold the first regular meeting at the Massachusetts institute of technology in April.

Pennsylvania—The third meeting of the season of 1906-1907 was held on Monday evening, February 11, 1907, at the H. Josephine Widener branch of the free library of Philadelphia. The president introduced Prof. Allen C. Thomas, librarian and professor of history at Haverford college, who spoke on the Charles Roberts collection of autographs, which, through the generosity of Mrs Roberts, is now owned by Haverford college.

After giving a brief sketch of Mr Roberts, Professor Thomas explained in some detail the system of classification and method of cataloging used in arranging this collection, which numbers about 8,000 autograph letters. Among others the collection includes a complete set of autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, autographs of the delegates to the Albany convention of 1754, of the members of the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, of the Congress of 1775, of the signers of the Articles of confederation, of the members of the Continental congress, of the framers of the constitution of the United States, of the generals of the American revolution, of presidents of the United States and their wives, cabinet officers, etc. Autographs of all the monarchs of England from Henry VII to Victoria, except those of Edward VI and Mary I, are included, as are also those of most of the French kings from Louis XI to Louis

XVIII, of Napoleon and of many French statesmen. Among the illustrious sovereigns of other countries whose autographs appear are Ferdinand and Isabella, Charles V, Gustavus Adolphus and Frederick the Great. English poets from the time of Dryden to the present day are well represented in the collection, as well as the prose writers, novelists, statesmen, scientists and clergymen of both England and America, while many literary names of Italy, France and Germany are included also.

Autograph letters illustrating the value and interest of the collection were read by Professor Thomas in the course of his address, at the close of which a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the speaker by the audience.

The meeting was followed by the usual reception and tea.

Through the courtesy of Professor Thomas an exhibition of 35 representative autographs from the Charles Roberts collection, ranging from one signed by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to a letter written by Walt Whitman from Washington during our Civil War, was displayed in the exhibition cases of the library.

The second meeting of the season was held on Monday evening, Jan. 14, 1907, at the West Philadelphia branch of the Free library of Philadelphia.

The speaker of the evening was Miss L. E. Stearns, library visitor, Wisconsin free library commission, who read a bright and entertaining paper entitled *Regulate your hurry*.

A very pleasant half hour was spent in the reception and tea which followed, during which an opportunity was given to inspect the new building of the West Philadelphia branch, the first of those erected through the gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Free library of Philadelphia. EDITH BRINKMANN, Sec'y.

South Dakota—A very helpful meeting of the South Dakota library association was held in Sioux Falls December 27 and 28. The association, which was organized in 1904, has become affiliated with

the State educational association and will hold its yearly meetings as a section of that body.

The very encouraging growth of library work in South Dakota should point to a like growth in the efficiency and enthusiasm of the association, and it will undoubtedly prove of great benefit not only to its members but to work in the state generally.

H. T. GEORGE, Sec'y.

Tennessee—The third annual meeting of the Tennessee library association was held January 16-17 in the Carnegie library of Nashville. The association was welcomed by Prof. H. C. Weber, superintendent of city schools, in an address in which he referred in glowing terms of the benefits of the library co-operation with the public schools of Nashville. The response was made by President Baskette. Sessions of the association, which were well attended, were held in the morning and afternoon of each day, and on Wednesday evening a joint session with the Tennessee public school officers' association was held. Among the excellent papers read at the meetings were the following: the Library story hour, by Mrs Katharine P. Wright; Magazines and newspapers by Jennie F. Lauderdale; Reference room work by Mary C. Maury; Work of Tennessee Women's clubs by Mrs W. D. Beard; the Library and the public by Margaret McE. Kercheval.

At the joint meeting of public school officers and librarians Mary R. Skeffington, state librarian, read a paper on Traveling school libraries; Dr. J. B. Wharey of the Peabody college read a paper on Modern teaching and the library, and G. H. Baskette delivered an address on the Democracy of education, emphasizing the library as a means of meeting the broader needs of general education. Bishop Thomas F. Gailor made an eloquent speech on Education and the library and Rev. A. E. Clement read a paper on the Church's help in general education. This meeting was largely attended and quite enthusiastic.

At the Thursday morning session of

the association John Trotwood Moore, the author, delivered an interesting address on Southern authorship and Prof. Wycliffe Rose gave a masterly discourse on the Meaning of education. At the afternoon session there was a symposium on Library legislation and the substance of several needed laws unanimously recommended for passage by the Tennessee Legislature. President Baskette gave an account of the successful formation of a Department of libraries of the Southern educational association at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 29, 1906, and explained the character and purpose of the organization, which had been approved by so many Southern librarians in the preliminary correspondence and which met with such earnest support by the educators. The library association unanimously approved the movement.

Owing to the regretted absence of Miss Johnson, the secretary, Miss Vought of Knoxville acted as secretary pro tem.

The following were elected officers of the association for the ensuing year: President, G. H. Baskette of Nashville; first vice-president, Charles D. Johnston of Memphis; second vice-president, Mary R. Skeffington of Nashville; third vice-president, Sabra Vought of Knoxville; secretary and treasurer, Mary Hannah Johnson of Nashville.

Atlantic City Library Meeting

The 11th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania library club of the New Jersey library association will be held at Atlantic City March 15-16. On the program, among other things, will be the following:

A plea for emphasizing the human element in our libraries. Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, D. D., Trenton, N. J.

An educational work and the libraries. J. Maud Campbell, Passaic, N. J.

The library as a factor in training for citizenship. L. Mounier, director of educational work in South Jersey Colonies.

The library as the educational center

of a town. Arthur E. Bostwick, New York City.

Possibilities for work with children in small libraries. Helen Underwood Price, Pennsylvania free library commission.

How shall the library reach the working man? Arthur L. Bailey, Wilmington, Del.

Some problems of library moving. Isadore G. Mudge, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Bookmaking among the Germans of colonial Pennsylvania. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Ph. D., LL. D., Philadelphia.

John Fitch and the Fulton centenary—Historical work in our public libraries. Alfred M. Heston, Atlantic City.

Relation of the public library and a local historical society. H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.

News From the Field

East

Centre Hanover (Mass.) has begun preparations for a new library building. The library will be a memorial to the late John Curtis, who left \$15,000 for a library. His daughter, Alice M. Curtis of Milton, was to have had the income during her lifetime, but Miss Curtis has very generously waived her interest in the legacy and will take great interest in seeing that her father's ideas are realized.

J. Pierpont Morgan of New York has offered to put up a new art building for the Wadsworth's Athenæum in Hartford, Conn., as a memorial to his father, J. S. Morgan. The trustees have accepted the offer with thanks. Mr Morgan and his father have long been benefactors of the Athenæum. The present gift will make it the finest art center in the state and the square on which it stands one of the notable features of Hartford. The proposed extension will permit considerable expansion of the quarters of the Hartford public library and of the Watkinson library, both in the Wadsworth Athenæum building.

Central Atlantic

Otto Wetzel has been appointed librarian of the Brooklyn law library, to succeed the late A. J. Hook. Mr Wetzel has been assistant librarian for 17 years.

The 16th annual report of the Scranton (Pa.) public library shows a total circulation of 121,800 v., with 52,889 v. on the shelves and 8647 cardholders.

Dr Jose Ignacio Rodriguez, the librarian and chief translator of the Bureau of American republics in Washington, who has been connected with that institution almost since its foundation, has been stricken with paralysis.

At the graduation exercises in many of the New York public schools in January speakers representing the New York public library directed the attention of the graduates to a number of ways in which the city assists the graduates in the continuation of their education. In addition to the high schools, evening lectures, museums, etc., special attention was called to the branches of the public library as a means to this end. Special attention was also called to technical books and magazines, dwelling on the advantages of a wide knowledge of the literature of one's trade or profession.

The Pennsylvania home teaching society for the blind celebrated its 25th anniversary January 17. The work of the society records 3475 visits during 1906. There are now 1121 blind readers on the roll. During the year 9829 v. of important books were issued from the department of the blind in the Free library of Philadelphia; 2200 were distributed by the teachers of the society and 4983 were sent out by mail. Books have been supplied from the department of the blind and readers of all ages use the five embossed types. The circulation showed an increase of 37 per cent over that of 1905.

The Public library of Newark (N. J.) held a display of 3000 v. of history the first two weeks of February. All the

books on American history were taken from the shelves and placed in long rows on the tables in the exhibition room on the third floor. Signs were put up to show where different divisions of history began and ended, thus giving opportunity to those interested in various departments of history to see the books as they could not see them on the shelves. Classes from the public schools were brought by their teachers and conducted through by Miss Van de Carr, head of the delivery department. It was thought that such an object lesson, showing the pupils how important a subject American history is, as indicated by the vast number of volumes that have been written on it, would give them an impression of the history of their country that would be novel and possibly stimulating and useful. The books attracted considerable attention and the result will doubtless be good.

Central

A story-hour has been inaugurated in the children's room of the Kenosha (Wis.) public library.

The Chicago public library held an exhibition of books on art and the history of France, in its art rooms during February.

The library of the University of Illinois has received as a gift from John S. Stewart of Springfield, Ill., a collection of book plates numbering 350 specimens.

Edward D. Tweedell, New York, has resigned his position as auditor in the Public library, Providence, R. I., to become assistant reference librarian at the John Crerar library, Chicago.

A former resident of Clarion, Ia., has made an offer of \$10,000 for a library building, provided a site is furnished.

Kate Lewis of Superior, Wis., has been appointed to a position in the catalog department of the Wisconsin historical library. Miss Lewis has spent a year at Pratt library school, assisted Miss Marvin as reviser in the Wisconsin summer library school and has also

been an assistant in the Eau Claire (Wis.) public library for nearly a year.

The Public library of Marion, Ind., held its third annual art loan February 6-20. The exhibit consisted of paintings by American and foreign artists, etchings, pottery, metal work, baskets, leather and high school handicrafts. A. R. Kohlmann, art critic, delivered a lecture during the exhibit.

The Northwestern university library has received as a gift from the Italian minister of public instruction a real historical treasure. It is the edition of the works of Christopher Columbus, with a vast amount of illustrative material, published in a limited edition by the Italian government as a memorial of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. It is issued in 15 v. under the title of *Raccolta di Documenti e Studi pubblicati dalla R. Commissione Colombiana pel quarto centenario dalla scoperta dell' America*.

The report of the Public library of Cedar Rapids, Ia., for 1906 shows a circulation of 78,586 v., of which 64 per cent was fiction; 5310 cardholders, of which 1896 were children. A municipal reference room has been opened in the library. Circulation of pictures last year amounted to 1380. Stories have been told in the children's department on Wednesday evenings and Saturday mornings. A Sunday afternoon story hour was carried on during the cold weather. The public library has taken charge of the high school library and an attendant is sent to the high school every afternoon for service.

The second annual report of the Public library, Manistee, Mich., gives number of volumes in library, 7459; number of cardholders, 3393; total circulation, 54,711 v.; 65 per cent fiction, which is a decrease of 3 per cent over last year. The library supports two circulating school libraries and three traveling libraries.

The librarian of Earlham college of Richmond, Ind., wishes to disclaim au-

thority on his part for the statement concerning the collection of Friends' books recently acquired by the Earlham college library. Mr. Lindley thinks that Earlham college probably possesses the largest collection of Friends' books west of Pennsylvania, but makes no stronger claim for it.

The 12th annual report of the John Crerar library, Chicago, Ill., records the largest acquisition of books by the library in its history. This fact, together with improved facilities, has greatly increased the usefulness of the library. The total use for the year was 308,000 books and periodicals, an increase of 23 per cent. The library now contains 200,000 v., 58,000 pamphlets, and receives currently 2548 periodicals and 5107 other serial publications. The number of visitors recorded was 108,839.

The most important addition to the library during the year was the medical department of the Newberry library. The report states that this "is more properly to be recorded as a transfer upon partial reimbursement of costs."

The plans and preparation for work on the new library in Grant Park has been interrupted, partly by some legal proceedings but mainly because the park commissioners have not yet closed their negotiations in reference to the erection of the Field's Columbian museum.

The quarters of the library have been somewhat extended by leasing and fitting up the rest of the fifth floor of the Field building, where the library is located.

South

Greenville, S. C., is to have a Carnegie library. The city council has voted \$1500 a year for its maintenance and Andrew Carnegie has signified his intention of making the city a present of a \$15,000 building.

The annual report of the Rosenberg library at Galveston, Tex., reports 23,113 v. in the library; number of cardholders 5410, of which 2503 are children; home use 63,900 v., of which 23,659 v. were loaned to children; 12

free public lectures were held with an aggregate audience of over 8000. A copy of the picture, Ruins of the Parthenon, was given the library by one of the clubs of Galveston. A picture of the noted General Houston has been placed in the custody of the library to remain indefinitely. A bronze statue of Mr Rosenberg was placed in front of the library building on March 6, with public ceremonies.

Dr Thomas M. Owen, director of the Alabama state department of archives and history, Montgomery, Ala., reports that a department of libraries has been organized in the Southern educational association. The department is to have for its object the promotion of libraries and library work, with special reference to their relation to schools and educational effort.

The department will hold regular meetings each year, during the annual meeting of the Southern educational association. The officers for the coming year are: President, G. H. Baskette, Nashville, Tenn.; vice-president, Prof. Joseph S. Stewart, Athens, Ga.; secretary, Nimmo Greene, Montgomery, Ala.

By a unanimous vote it was ordered that the department be enrolled as a member of the A. L. A. The department also placed itself on record as favoring all progressive library legislation, such as had for its purpose the establishment and support of libraries for rural schools.

Pacific Coast

Clara C. Field, Pratt '05, has been appointed librarian of the Oxnard (Cal.) public library. Miss Field began the work of organizing in January.

The appropriation for the Oregon library commission has been increased from \$2000 to \$6000. Several new points were gained by a unanimous vote where there was a bare majority two years ago.

Mary Williams, a graduate of Pratt institute and formerly connected with libraries at Hampton institute, Neenah, Wis., Omaha, Neb., and lately in the

public library of Los Angeles, Cal., has been elected librarian of the Barlow medical library in Los Angeles.

Frances S. C. James, for five years an assistant cataloger in the Wisconsin historical library, has accepted a similar position in the University of Washington library at Seattle. She began her new duties January 1.

A new library building has been planned for Bellingham, Wash. The building will be of brick and concrete, after the style of Doric architecture. The first floor will be occupied by the regular library rooms and the basement will contain a lecture room, together with the other necessary departments. The plans were drawn by Architect A. Lee and the building will cost \$20,000.

The year just completed is the third since the consolidation of the Fairhaven public library with that of the Bellingham Bay library association as the Bellingham public library in Bellingham, Wash. The conditions are probably unique, the libraries being two miles apart, both under one management, but each with its own books and share of the appropriation from the city.

During the year 1129 new names were added to the list of borrowers, making a total of 4382 borrowers.

The loans for home use were 44,083, 30,861 in the Bellingham Bay library and 13,222 in the Fairhaven library. Of the total loans 28,216 were adult fiction, 3841 were adult class books, 10,343 were juvenile fiction, 1683 were juvenile class books.

A system of exchanges permits anyone to reserve a book at one library belonging to the other and get it the next day if it is in, the express car bringing the book over free. The card catalogs represent the books of both libraries and indicate to which library the books belong.

There were 1230 books added to the library last year, making a total of 7979. There are only 4401 in the Bellingham Bay library, including reference books

and magazines, and there were 30,861 loans from this library to 3299 people.

The work in the Bellingham Bay library is much hampered by the lack of room, and the new Carnegie building will be much appreciated.

Helen Louise Hillebrand, librarian for some time of the Public library of Honolulu, H. I., was married January 18, to Dr. W. R. I. Dalton of Seattle, Wash.

Canada

The Public library of Winnipeg, Man., is considering the idea of branches for the outlying districts of the town.

The Public library of Brockville is taking its work seriously this year. In order to assist in the reading of the better class of literature, it is placing its facilities at the disposal of three reading clubs in that town. It has also inaugurated a lecture course, the first one being by Mrs Morden on Libraries, ancient and modern, with their treasures. This will be followed by an address on Famous English cathedrals, by Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones. Other lectures will be given in the course. At the other end of the province the Sarnia library is doing a similarly good work. They have just reopened their library after building a very extensive addition in the form of a new stackroom, providing open access for the readers to the books. They are further providing for a children's story-hour to interest the children of the community in a good class of reading. These are interesting evidences of the development of Ontario libraries.

E. Phillips Oppenheim, author of *The Malefactor*, was recently asked to what he attributed the great popularity of his novels. He replied that he supposed it was due to the fact that he had always kept two ends in view. First, he had strenuously striven to make his novels as interesting and exciting as he had it in his power to make them. Secondly, he had from the first determined to keep them absolutely free from sensationalism.

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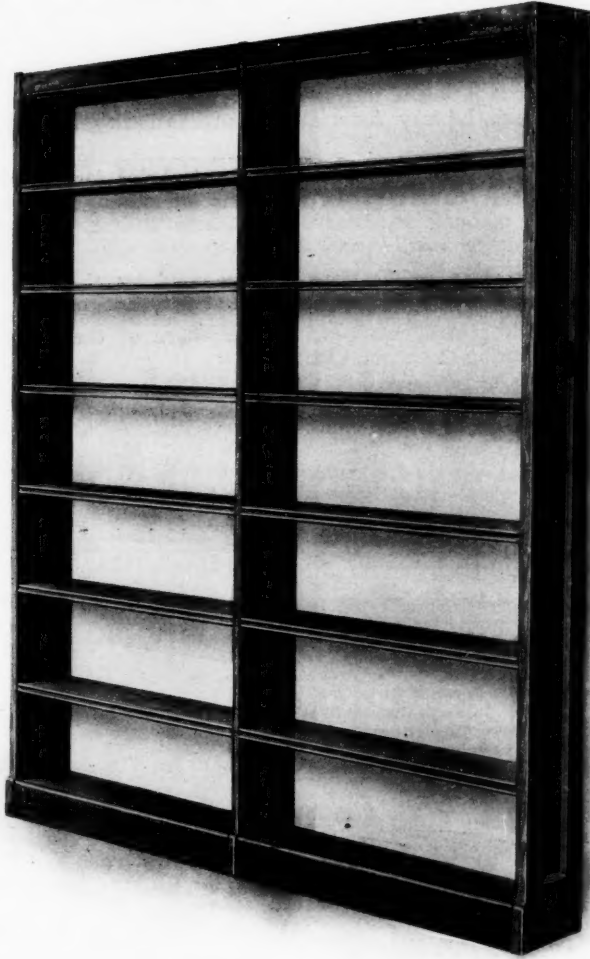
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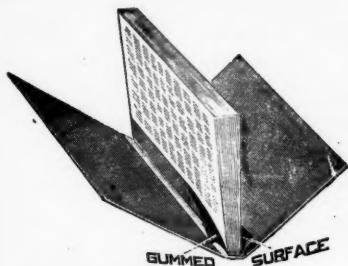
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